PALMER
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 22. BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two ANNAS.

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KATOL
STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Deptre.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	4585	11 Jan.	26 Jan.
Andes Maru	K. Takahashi	7772	16 Jan.	1 Feb.
Himalaya	M. G. Matsuki	5229	26 Jan.	12 Feb.
Luzon Maru		3930	5 Feb.	19 Feb.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	12 Feb.	28 Feb.

For Particulars Apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
27th January ..	NALDERA† ..	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA ..	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA† ..	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA† ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA† ..	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
2nd February ..	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
16th ,, ..	MASULA* ..	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA* ..	7,275
16th ,, ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA ..	6,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,285

*Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA

1923.	
26th January ..	SICILIA
24th February ..	SOUDAN
26th March ..	SICILIA
28th April ..	SOUDAN
31st May ..	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Bengola for China.
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
24th Jan. ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa:
25th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war & Karachi.
26th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busra via Karachi.
27th ,, ..	LINGA,— ..	Karachi viaKathiawar.
29th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karach via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1289

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
41 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	7 Jan.	27 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Motowa	5849	13 Jan.	15 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	Y Watanabe	5354	20 Jan.	31 ,,
Awa Maru.	J. ...	6022	27 Jan.	9 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostok
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. M. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

JUST UNPACKED
Consignment of

VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
FELT HATS	DRESS COLLARS
WIDE END SILK TIES	CAMEL HAIR RUGS
FANCY BOW TIES	Etc. Etc. Etc.

Prices beat all competition.
Intending buyers please call over and convince yourselves of the rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.
J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,160.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvasser.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks.
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

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BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engages the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street. Medicines supplied to Royalty.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of ... UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0 and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—for cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. 0-10-0.
Also Standard Eau-de Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. Gajjar.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Head Office at 1, N. Tribhuvan Road, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER, UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Coir & Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Specialty.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Dankhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
We have just received for sale, Microscops with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's { Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small An. 12.
Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 13
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in three columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for a well established European firm. Apply to P. O. Box No. 330.
A R6226

WANTED—Young men, who desire to see their future prospects. Apply immediately enclosing one anna stamp to Box No. 8975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6244.

WANTED.—MECHANICS, able to repair Gramophones and Typewriters, etc. Apply TALKING MACHINE Co., 79, Apollo Street, Fort.
A R6241

WANTED.—A Sub-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a charitable dispensary. Apply sharp to HAJI GHULAM AHMED, Pipar (Marwar).
A R6237

WANTED.—A GRADUATE of the B. U for the post of Head-Master of the Ornellas School, Poona Roman Catholic preferred. Apply to the REV. FATHER SUPERIOR, Ornellas School, Poona.
A R6246

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B, 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INDIAN GRADUATE Tutress for coaching girls able to walk or byke. Handsome salary with quarters, also an agriculturist holding Diploma, pay Rs. 200 for an Independent state in U. P. appointment subject to usual terms. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGER Oriental Service Bureau, Delhi.
A R6212

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MATRICULATED LADY with long experience of teaching wants TUITIONS for English and Gujrati. Write Box No. 8972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6234

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor 3250 sq. ft. near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & Co., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C 15495

TO BE LET.—Two Pucca built GODOWNS, 32 ft. by 31 ft. and 32 ft. by 25 ft. at Dolkar Street and Hospital Lane, Mazagon. Apply within or to Mr. MOGRELIA, c/o Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, 56, Esplanade Road.
C R6242

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
C 15470

FLAT NO. 4 COLABA CHAMBERS TO SUB-LET for about one year rent Rs. 425 p.m. open to offers. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER B. B. & C. I. Railway.
C 15452

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particuars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between and 4 p.m. (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6157

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A Second hand PRESS for cotton bales. Write with full particulars to Rambhagatdas Surajbhan, 183-85, Kelbadevi Road Bombay.
P R6151

WANTED—Time and Date of Birth to tell you the correct Future. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 8970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6232

WANTED TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES in Bombay's different localities and in different towns and cities of Bombay Presidency by an Indian Life Insurance Co. Gentlemen having experience and influence need only apply to Box No. 8964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6220

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WOLSELEY MOTOR LAUNCH 30 H.P., Speed 12/14 M.P.H., Length 32'. Breadth 6' 4", Depth 3' 6", Draft 1' 6". Recently overhauled and in first class order. Seating accommodation for 12 persons. Offers wanted for quick sale. Apply to Post Box No. 725.
C.15505.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Large FOUNDARY AND WORKSHOP. Capable of manufacturing and repairing. Apply Box No. 8961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G. R.6197.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati B.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—25 different Ecuador Rs. 1/4. Packets of unused stamps from all parts of the world, 100 different 12 as, 200 different Rs. 2/8, 300 different Rs. 5. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 15468

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
R6141

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SELLERS desiring stock of Anyline Dyes to be cleared off. Please apply to Box No. 8971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6233

HACK VICTORIAS can be had for voting purposes during coming Municipal Election. Apply to DAWOOD JAMAL, RAJA NOORA HORSE STABLE, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.
T R6215

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A LOAN of about 1,000 rupees for educational purpose by a young man at reasonable interest. Excellent character and fair security given. Apply Box No. 8973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6238

A PARTNER (Indian) with Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) to be utilised towards preliminary expenses for floating a huge and very profitable concern shortly. Guarantee to return full amount with interest within one year and allow to the financier a tenth share in the Managing Agency of the concern. Apply Box No. 8974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6240

SPORTS.

THE SUCCESSFUL SPECULATOR on the Turf bets on reliable information only. Two horses are running on Saturday that are considered unbeatable. Sent out by letter only on receipt of Rs. 10 GLEN, care Keuny B. 1 Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
S R6245

MY SELECTIONS·
YOUR CAPITAL·
YOUR PROFITS.

(ROCK DEW; my exclusive Win Selection for the 9th Extra Meeting, paid Rs. 514 (Win) and Rs. 56 (Place).

RACING EXPERT

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write to it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS, CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will BE CLOSED from the 30th day of January, to the 10th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half year ending 15th February, 1923.

Intimation as to the change of address should be given to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

25th January, 1923.
C15509

WARNING

ALL persons are hereby warned to be very careful before committing to business with the Precious Stone Export Company of Ratnapura Ceylon.

GREGORY SILVA,
213, Main Street, Ratnapura.
R6236

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the old office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th June 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director for the current year in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Audifor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th January, 1923, to 9th February, 1923 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
V. J. VARDE & CO.
Agents.
C.15503.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

AS a special measure for the slack season, with effect from Friday, the 5th January, 1923, 1st and 2nd class week-end return tickets will be issued at a fare and a half for the double journey, between Bombay and Nasik Road, Devlali, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla and Poona.

These return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars, see printed Notices.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 5-1-1923.
C15330

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

THE date of opening of Tenders for the supply of Hired Transport (by Mechanical Transport) at Bombay and Deolali has been POSTPONED.

The tenders will now be received upto 12 noon on the 22nd February 1923. These should be accompanied by an Earnest Money of Rs. 200 for Bombay and Rs. 100 for Deolali to be furnished in G. P. Notes or Treasury Receipts and not in cash or by cheque.
T.A C.15561.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAWOODBHOY HASAM KHAN MAHAMAD, of Andheri, has, by his attorney, Ahamad Dawoodbhoy, agreed to sell the below mentioned property, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to Mr. DEWJI OODHAVJI CHOTHANI, J.P. of Andheri.

All persons having, or claiming to have, any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring one thousand (1000) square yards or thereabouts, made up of portions of land bearing Survey No: 6, Pot No. 3 and Falni No. 1, and all which piece of land is the same as Plot No. 12 of the various plots laid out by the Vendor of his land at Andheri, and all which Plot No. 12 is bounded on the North by the land of Fakirchand Panaji and Jasraj, on the South by the 20 feet wide private passage, on the East by Plot No. 11, and on the West by Plot No. 13.

Dated the 22nd day of January, 1923.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
C15507 Vakil, High Court.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To,

OCCHAVLAL DAMODARDAS, Esqr.,
HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2637 of 1922.
The Diamond Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
v/s.
Yourself

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been POSTPONED from the 23rd day of January, 1923, to TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1923 and not the 23rd day of February 1923 as wrongly stated yesterday.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1923.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA
& CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15510

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3979 of 1921.

KILACHAND DEVCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sanghvi Sadan, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) DOSSABHAI CURSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, a Doctor by profession, residing at Gawalia Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of July 1922, the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638, New Nos. 2482, 1/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2482, C/2482 and 2947, Old Survey Nos. 536 536, 536, 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, 1A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6,7,8/7837 9,10,11/7837, 12,13,14/7837, 15 16 17/7837, 18, 19/7837 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 498 to 517 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 1279 (1), 1279 (2), 1279 (3) 1279 (4) 1279 (5) 1279 (6) and 1280 and Street Nos. 1,1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 2 which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the south by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Yeshwant Parshram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the oart of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and on or towards the East by the property of Kilachand Devchand and which said premises are at present in the possession of the receiver Kilachand Devchand.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1922.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C.15226.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANT LAXMAN SANE, of Bombay Brahmin Inhabitant, a servant, in the G. I. P. Railway & Co., residing at Zaoba's Wadi without the Fort. .....Deceased.

DATTATRAYA ANANT SANE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a typist in the Headquarters, Bombay District residing at Zaoba's Wadia, without Deceased ..... Deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reigno.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th day of January, 1923.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C.15504.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TOOLSIDAS KHIMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property absolutely and free from incumbrances to our client.

Any person, having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, partition, maintenance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 70 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate, lying and being at Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/1, New No. C6/16666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 3C/9564 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 466 and 510 Street No. 12, 3, 3a, containing by admeasurement 579 square yards and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the New Road leading from Coaba Causeway, on or towards the South by the property of Framji Nuserwanji, on or towards the East by Colaba Causeway and on or towards the West by the property of Manekji Nusserwanji and all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 24th day of January 1923.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C.15508.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4983.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of mill stores such as: Healds, looms springs, under cleaner springs, bobbins, belt fastners, oil cisterns, drop pins, temple rollers, lappets weft fork holders, twine and bending, heald and dobby cords, leather belting cotton rope, and bending, clearer cloth and siezing flannel, spring buffers, leather laces, coloured cloth, fire extinguishers, blankets, roller cloth, cotton and balata belting, slubbing bobbins fibre card cans, roller skins loom spindles, shuttles, card comb blades, pickers, emery cloth and fillit lickeim wire, perforated strip, wire healds, picking bends, spiral springs, yarn box fittings, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite Dr. Masina's Hospital, on account of the Insurance office concerned the abovementioned mill stores salved from the late fire that has occurred in the godown of Messrs. Ormerods (India), Ltd

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on lots being knocked down

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES KHANDA COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 26th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s, Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire:—

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES KHANA from Khana to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. 9 of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 25th, and FRIDAY 26th instant, each day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of C P goods, sadees, satrangees (carpets), parcels of waist bands, cloth tapes, bicycles, leather crocodile skin, parcels of boots and shoes, rubber, tyres (solid for victorias) dry, colour, lightening conductor testing machine, cylinder, envils, pickaxes, spades, brass thailies, big tins of ghee, waste cotton, 5 cases hemp twine, turpentine, carbon sticks, English books "Aids to the Study of English Grammar English and Indian medicines, trunks and boxes, old clothing, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, groundnut seeds and various other articles. Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 28TH JANUARY 1923 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) IN THE MORNING.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 28th January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Padamsey Sea View" on Dubash Estates of Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill very valuable made to order household furniture, etc., (some pieces by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and other well known makers) comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome side board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, English ice box, velvet lined drawing room suite, Iron and brass single bedsteads, bedroom chest-of-drawers, mirror panel door almirahs, clothes and gown dresses, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, reclining sofas, cooking utensils etc.

The property of B. H. Hickey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Taher Mansion, opposite Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm & without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, electric table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, table ornaments brass ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone cottage piano by Rose one pianola with records, one set history of the world, one gramophone with records, one large aviary roli top writing table, office chair, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, one perambulator, ice box, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, hat stands, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CASTOR OIL MILL - MACHINERY WITH SPARE PARTS AT BELVEDERE ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, Attorneys for Bhagwandas Nagindas and Maneklal Mangaldas and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated 2nd October, 1922, passed in the High Court suit No. 3971 of 1921 (Bhagwandas Nagindas and another vs. The Kalol Castor Oil and Industrial Works, Ltd.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Luxmi Oil Mill premises at Belvedere Road, Mazagaon—machinery and spare parts—such as 1 double cylinder crude oil engine, 74 B.H.P. by Tangye (complete), 1 dynamo by Crompton and Co., 110 volts 9 amps. with switch board (complete), 1 American expeller by Anderson with roller and tempering apparatus with elevator, 1 boiler by Marshall and Co., 1 filter presser by Macbeth, 1 seed cleaning machine, 1 seed elevator, 1 steam engine (6 H.P.), 1 big double boiled linseed oil tank, 1 iron floor for throwing seed in machine, lot loose pieces of machinery, shaftings, pulleys, strans, 4 pumps (2 rotary, 1 centrifugal and 1 fit pump), 6 large oil tanks, 4 water tanks, 2 underground tanks, 2 weighing scales with weights (Avery), spare parts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Company or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the [illegible] day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Roosevelt" House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, mirror black sideboard and dumbwaiter, electric table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, table ornaments, brass ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone cottage piano by Rose, one pianola with records, one set history of the world, one gramophone with records, one large aviary roll top writing table, office chair, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, one perambulator, ice box, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, hat-stands, aluminium utensils, ec., etc.

The property of Pat. Stewart, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Mr. Khodadad Gustad Kermani, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Syed Dawood Syed Mohomed Magribi, pursuant to the Decretal Order dated 13th September, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, the following:—

One very valuable large Diamond Necklace consisting of 303 diamonds, 33 diamonds weighing about 71 27/64 carrats and 270 diamonds weighing about 8 10/64 carrats, made in Paris.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th January, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
129, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SOUTER STREET, NEAR CLUB BACK ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.
No. 779 of 1921.

Framji Nanabhai Daver (deceased)...Insolvent.
Cooverbai Ardesir Cama and Shirinbai Ardesir Cama. ..... Applicants.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased insolvent Framji Nanabhai Daver and in pursuance of an Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 19th day of December 1922. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land with the messuage tenement and premises situate on the South-East side of Souter Street and South side of the Club Back Road on the Agripada estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which piece of land is computed to contain an area of 638 square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land is bounded on the North-West by Souter Street, on the North by the Club Back Road on the East by Plot No. 28 of the Agripada Estate belonging to Mr. Navroji Bapuji Tachakera, on the South by land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust used as a service passage and on the West by a passage which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 29 of the said Agripada Estate and bears Collector's New Survey No. 3527 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4105 (1) Street No. 29 Morland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs Mussajeel Jafferjee, Government Auctioneer, will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1923 at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—
A large quantity of warm and cotton Blankets and greatcoats Razais, Mosquiteo nets, coats warm, Boots ankle, Flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen Jackets, trousers and short khaki drill, Pyjamas warm, suttrinjees Kurtah flannel, Gunny,Jerseyss, Towels, Putties Khakhi coats, Trousers Shirts Kitbags etc.
Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.
Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
Government Auctioneer.
A. R.6206.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : Madan Theatres Ltd :
TO-DAY THURSDAY at 9-30 P.M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in Alexandre Dumas'
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES Ltd.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, 29th January at 9-30.
Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.,
MADAN THEATRES LD.
in association with
BANDMAN EASTERN CIRCUIT LD.
HAVE THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
THE GREAT! THE ONLY!!
THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER
Supported by
M. ALEXANDRE VOLININE,
First Dancer of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET
FULL ORCHESTRA HEADED BY
THE MOSCOW TRIO
FULL SCENERY AND EFFECTS
AS USED IN LONDON.
Prices :—Boxes Rs. 50 and 45. Sofas Rs. 35. Stalls Rs. 10. Dress Circle Rs. 7,8 and 6. Pit Stalls Rs. 4. Gallery Rs. 2. Exclusive of Entertainment Tax which comes into force on February 1st. Plans at ROSE and Co. Ltd.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction : Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
'The Idle Class"

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction : Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 6-30 and 9-30.
MARY PICKFORD
IN
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda.
Gandharv Natak Mandal
GRANT ROAD NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 27th Jan. 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night
MANAPAMAN.
Sunday 28th Jan. 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon.
EKACCHPYALA.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
4th installment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL &
PATHE COMIC

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES LD.
MAY MUKLE TRIO
MISS MAY MUKLE.
THE WORLD'S GREAT LADY CELLIST
assisted by
MISS REBECCA CLARKE
(VIOLINIST AND COMPOSER)
MISS GERTRUDE WATSON.
(PIANIST)
TO-DAY January 25th at 6
SATURDAY January 27th at 9-30
FINAL CONCERT January 28th at 6 p.m.
in conjunction with
BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Booking at ROSE AND Co., Ltd.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Pathe Superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARL
Featuring
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
1st Week 3 Episodes
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK ONLY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
the picture-gorgeous
SHISHUPAL WADH
OR
RAJASOOYA YAGNA
by
HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.
NEXT WEEK
WAMAN-AVTAR
New production of
NATIONAL FILM Co.

Only till Friday.
VATSALA HARAN
See the Maya Bazar Comic in this film.
Don't fail to see next week in
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
BHARTUHARI
National Film Co.'s Attractive Production.
Daily 4 shows :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays :—3-30 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : Madan Theatres Ltd.
NEXT FRIDAY 26th Jan. at 6-30 & 10 P.M
DR. ALVARO
DR. ALVAR
DR. ALVARO
ILLUSIONIST AND CLAIRVOYANT
in a demonstration of
MODERN MAGIC
HYPNOTISM
SPIRITUALISM
MENTAL TELEPATHY
and
THE POWER OF THE YOGI.
SACHA ORAVSKA
Dancer.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4 to 8 ans.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HIN. MR. JUSTICE PR.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

5085-22—Ferreira and V, Alibhai Gulamhussein v The British Mills Stores Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5515-22—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co v Vallabhdas Hemraj Dalal.

4810-22—Malvi M R and Co, Ahmed Haji Abdulla and anr v Mahomed Abdool Hamid Mir, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5176-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Abdulla Dhoy Lalji v Shivji Khetsy and ors.

5225-22—Madhowji and Co, Ghichandas Khetsy v Ganpat Govind and ors.

5300-22—Purnanand Cl and J, Bai Laxmibai v Harishchandra Tookaram and ors.

5352-22—Payne and Co, Karsondas Tejpal v Jamnadas Kalidas.

5353-22—Patell and E, Bai Rattanbai widow v Dorabji Byramji Barna, Raghavayya N and Co.

5388-22—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam v Fidahussein Mahomedan Kopawalla.

5393-22—Unwalla P and P, Lala Mansaram Nandlal and ors v Haethibhai Tulsidas and ors, Pandia and Co, Lugow G W and Co.

5402-22—Vacnna and Co, Goculdas Dossa and Co v C Vyas Sons, Moticnand and D.

5465-22—Surveyor and Co, Esmail Kadar Mistry v Keshaj Vithoba and ors, Mulji Tha and Co.

5471-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Jimabai v Madhavji Dharamsi and anr, Mehta L and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

5487-22—Malvi M R and Co, Abdul Rehman Moledina v Karmally Daya and ors

5488-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos and anr v Sarrally Ebrahim Mulla Hussenali and anr.

5494-22—Shamrao M and H, Shivnandan Pokarlal v Bai Anusaya widow, Chitnis K and M.

5542-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Rehmabai widow v Dr Mahomed Ysuf, Smetham B and L.

5584-22—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia v Haji Usman Haji Hussein and ors, Vachha and Co.

2717-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2719-22—Ardeshir H D and Co. Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2718-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co

2749-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Nursey and ors v Narandas v Dossa, Craigie B and C.

2750-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Nursey and ors v Amulakchand Mewaram, Malvi M R and Co.

2868-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Premsukdas Muralidhar, Thakoredas and D.

4528-22—Payne and Co, E G Husein and Co v Khalifa Rahimtulla Gulamahomed and ors, Mirza and M.

3214-22—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Velsey Patel v Bhatji Udhavji and ors, Manchershaw and N.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and ors v Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purshotamrai and Co.

4622-22—Dubash and Co, Rajanna bin Rajanna Khandu Balu Karpe.

4788-22—Shamrao M and H, Chhiba Kurson Patel v Dinbai Jalejar Ghista.

4385-22—Kharas and Co, Kaikhasroo Hormusji Baam and anr v Bai Pirojbai widow and anr.

4097-22—Thakoredas and D, Narandas Ambaram v Madhowji Tricumji, Dharamsi D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

468-20 Dikshit M and Co, Mahomedbux Rahimbux v Bai Dinbai widow and ors, Payne and Co, Dadachar and Co.

1706-21—Goculdas and Co, Abraham Isaac Gavath.

Mamoor v Manchershaw D Ghaswalla, Daphtary F and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

422-22—Khanderao L and M, Krishnaji Sakharam Savant v The Maratha Transport and General Business Co, Mulla and M.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

805-20—Khanderao L and M, Laxman T Paladker v Hari Anant Thathe and anr, Mr. Gokhle.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2546-20—Mulji and Th, Maneckchand Jugsibhai v Chunilal Lowji and ors, Dubash and Co, Mulji Th and Co, Manekmal H M and Co, Motichand and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

3787-22 Payne and Co, Balubhai Nagardas v Amratlal Jaychand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

489-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdula Dharmsi v Yusf Gulamhussein Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co,, Matubhai J M and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadhai Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Laichand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramda, v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Menerally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissondas Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

1108-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

4188-22—Payne and Co, Hprgovind Tribhowandas Parekh v Vrajlal Bhugwandas Gandhi and orso, Daphtary F and D.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

5228-21—Smetham B and L, Sorabji P Gandhy and Sons v Currimbhai Jalalbhai and Co, Judah and S, Khunderao L and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Vardhman Amarchand and anr v Nathumal Gambhirmal, Malvi M R and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

5439-22—Craigie B and C, Alice Maria Campbell widow v Williams Chadd and Co, Mulji Th and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3580-20—Thakoredas and Co, Kanayalal Hurkarandas v Narandas Manordas, Amarchand and M.

4166-22—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v Abdulabhai Faizullabhai, Jamshedji R and D.

2991-20—Raghavayya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta and anr v Edulji Jiwanji Sopariwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

3675-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshotam Ratansy v Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail, Matubhai J and M.

4451-22—Daphtary F and D. Shripatlal Gordhandas v Manmohandas Kashidas Topiwalla, Mulla and M.

2267-19—Madhowji and Co, Govindji Ratansy and ors v Mangaldas Girdhardas, Hiralal Th and Co.

3680-20—Payne and Co, A Lalji v Ahmed Ebrahim Bros, Mehta L and Co.

3488-20—Khanderao L and M, Dattatrya Ramchandra Bhende and ors v Bai Laxmibai widow and anr, Judah and S.

3689-19—Tyabji D and Co, Radhakisson Ramjiwan v Khimji Hirjee Kayani, Ardeshir H D and Co.

203-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khimji Hirji Kayani v Radhakison Ramjiwan, Tyabji D and Co.

1766-21—Khandwalla and Co, Ambaram Motichand v Kilachand Deochand and Co Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

3439-19—Mehta L and Co, Tulabhai Bhagwanji v Udechand Dallaji, Pandia and Co.

3589-19—Payne and Co, Esmail A H Moosa v Lookmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

3361-19—Little and Co, Chaganlal Dharsy v Daya Virji. Soonderdas and Co.

1798-18—Captain and V, Jadowji Deokaran v Harjiwan Dayabhai and ors, Kanga and S, Motichand and D.

1126-21—Mulla and M, Kamat and Co v Shivramdas Ramniranjamdas, Malvi M R and Co.o

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros v Haji Rahamatullah Shirazi and Sons.

1171-21—Amin and D, Haridas Jadavji v Ebrahim Fazal and ors, Captain and V.

1647-21—Madhowji and Co, Mirzamal Pokermal and ors v Ramsarup Sewakran, Khandwalla and Co.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The weather and crop reports:—United Provinces, 20th January, Central Circle, Prospects of wheat and gram are normal and sugarcane good. The general condition of the crop is satisfactory.

Bihar and Orissa, 20th January, The spring crops (wheat, barley, gram etc.) are doing well. The early crops would however have given a bigger yield if any considerable quantity of rain had fallen in the last

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. NARIMAN & MR. BELGAUMWALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The Municipal Election of the Town and Island of Bombay is to come off next Monday. Owing to the tenants' enfranchisement we find much more life this year in the electioneering than heretofore. For the first time in the Municipal History of Bombay we are finding organised activity of candidates to enter the Corporation in a composite body—except perhaps the questionable caucus of 1907 directed against the late Hon of Bombay. The Nationalist Municipal Party has a programme and has thought it worth its while to educate the public as to their rights and as to the duties of the candidates. I am not in love with the name of the party but am also not prepared to dislike or hate it on account of its name. The name is a fact and it is too late in the day to complain against it. It is the programme that matters and the programme depends for its fulfilment on the kind of men electors send to the Corporation. In the D Ward there are two Parsi candidates that are standing on behalf of the N. M. Party, viz., Mr. Nariman and Mr. Belgaumwala. On a consideration of their duty to the Nation, the D Ward voters will see that these two Parsis must get elected. Even in the days that have fortunately ended, there generally were Parsis sent to the Corporation in a majority by the D Ward although the majority of voters were Hindus. Sir Pherozeshah was a Parsi and created such confidence amongst all communities, that the civic sense predominated over the communal sense. Are the tenants going to be less democratic than the landlords? Must the tenants not excel the landlords in their civic sense? Mr. Nariman stood for Hindu-Moslem-Parsi unity in the troublous days of 1921 even at the risk of his popularity in his own community. Do we not owe him a debt which we the, Hindu and Moslem voters must repay even with compound interest? He will get votes from his own community, but can that possibility absolve us of our obligation. He has openly joined the Nationalist party and must be allowed to carry on his representative function as a Nationalist.

Mr. Belgaumwala's work in connection with Khaddar is too wellknown to require mention. He has a weaving factory in which he weaves hand-spun yarn. He supplies the cotton slivers which are—if I know aright—to be had in the Bombay Samachar Press. I know from experience that the slivers I purchased at this place were far superior to those I brought in the D Ward Congress Committe's office although the price was same viz., As. 8 per lb. Mr. Belgaumwala supplies facilities near Gowalia Tank to learn hand-weaving. There is much more that he can do. But before we can claim of him that he should do it, we must do something for him. In the name of real nationalism—of which Hindu-Moslem-Parsi unity is a necessary adjunct—it must be asked of the Hindu-Moslem voters of the D Ward to make the candidatures both of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Belgaumwala a complete success.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

24-1-23.

D. WARD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the fact that there is unfortunately still some lurking sectarian feeling of Parsee for Parsee and Hindu for Hindu, you will permit me humbly to appeal to all the voters of D Ward that whilst exercising the new right and privileges granted to them on 29th instant, they should only remember the qualifications from the previous deeds and records of each candidate, both in municipal and public affairs rather than turn their attention to the particular sect or community to which he belongs.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, the popular Nationalist candidate from D Ward, has all along maintained a truly non-sectarian and nationalist spirit and has always fearlessly come to the rescue of the oppressed and injured regardless of community or sect. Only a few months ago, Mr. Nariman took up the cudgels on behalf of an unfortunate Hindu widow Bai Bhimabai whose land was sought to be unjustinably extorted under a false plea of land acquisition for public utility. Again regardless of the sect or community, he has all along consistently fought against the invidious and wrongful treatment meted out by the executive towards the poor of the city. The voting public will again remember the undignified attack levelled against him in a recent issue of the "Times of India", because he mercilessly attacked the Hornby Bahard Scheme as intended for the benefit of large European trading houses at the sacrifice of the poor Hindu and Parsi tenants. It was his slashing letter to the Commissioner that made him move in the matter of Grant Road Bridge repairs that was lying untended for years. Thus all along he has championed and espoused the right cause, regardless of the consequences. The only fear entertained about him was that on account of his very busy practice, he would not be able to attend to the Corporation regularly; but it is gratifying to find that, at times even at great sacrifice, he has most regularly attended each and every meeting and taken an active part in the debates, always on the popular side, in all important questions. He has thoroughly justified the confidence and trust reposed in him by the rate payers in the occasion and I have not the least doubt that in spite of the keen competition in D Ward, this year, he will secure a seat, which he thoroughly deserves by the support of the members of all the communities including his own.

D. Ward ought to be equally proud of another candidate Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, whose work in the Corporation is before the public and that is his best recommendation. Leaving aside all his activities his one proposition alone, viz., boycott of colonials as an act of retaliation, has justified his election. I have no doubt that in spite of the unfortunate political differences, he will secure the support, he so richly deserves.

D. Ward is considered to be the most intelligent of all wards, and 29th January will decide whether it deserves that certificate or not. Yours etc.

DATATRAYA NARAYAN DESHPANDE.

Girgaum, January 23.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1921-22

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when the administration report of the Trust for 1921-22 was adopted. The following extracts are taken from the report:—

The year under review was the 23rd complete year of the Trust's existence and its operations were mainly confined to carrying out the huge programme of works upon which it embarked at the end of the year 1919 in order to deal with the urgent matter of housing accommodation. A special difficulty of Bombay is the absence of ready made sites suitable for building purposes. The trust may be said to be almost in the middle of their extensive operations recently undertaken and it should not be long now before suitable building plots will be available in the Worli and Bhoiwada Schemes. Already a large area of land covering some 125 acres has been filled in at Worli, and 60 acrs have been sold to the development Department of Government which has erected several chawls containing 60 tenements in each chawl. This is a splendid start for the Worli Scheme and a good example of co-ordination between the Government and the Trust. Other examples could be quoted. The task of improving Bombay by orderly development and in the least possible time can only be achieved by the co-ordination of the work of the local bodies concerned and to secure this end the creation of the Development Directorate at the instance of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd provides a central authority whose utility has become manifest.

WELFARE OF LABOURERS.

It will not be out of place to note what the Trust has done for the welfare of its labourers, for its dishoused tenants and in providing new tenemennts. The trust employed about 16,000 labourers throughout the year. The majority of these are not only housed in temporary buildings, but resident doctors are employed to look after the sick and supervise the sanitation of the labour camps. Grain shops are also established to sell cereals at cost price. The health of the labourers is extremely good, and this must be ascribed to the open air nature of their work and the care taken by the Trust's Medical Officers. The dishoused tenants too are almost invariably offered rooms either in the new chawls or in temporary structures, and the rooms in the new chawls are offered them at considerably reduced rents so that the Trust's operations in the areas from which they are dishoused may not be delayed. In the matter of providing new residences there were 1,900 new rooms provided during the year on the Trust estates of which 1,279 were constructed by the lessees on building sites prepared by the Trust. In addition there were erected 177 shops, 50 godowns, 40 garages, 27 storerooms and 2 schools. The longstanding balance against the Trust in the way of an excess of tenements demolished over new tenements provided was reduced by 1,000 tenements provided was reduced by 1,000 which at the same rate of reduction will convert this balance to a balance in favour of the Trust in the course of the next two years. Another noticeable feature is the extremely low death rate in the tenements erected by the Trust. The death rate this year is the lowest recorded and is but one-fourth of the average rate for the whole city. The construction of a portion of Eastern Avenue was taken in hand during the year. This avenue as is well known will form the backbone of communication in the island. It is about 7½ miles long, starting from the Crawford Market in the south to the extreme north of the island at Sion. It varies in width from 100 fet in the south to 120 feet in the middle portion and to 158 feet for the last 3 miles north of Elphinstone Road. The portion now under construction known as the Superibaug Road is 120 feet wide and is about 1 mile in length. The latest method of road construction is followed, that is to say, with concrete foundation and two layers of Trinidad asphalt.

About the financial arangements and the financial position of the Trust the *ad interim* valuation made in the previous year, showing a balance of Rs. 72 lakhs in favour of the Trust, is a sufficient guide, as such valuation was made after taking into account the large increase in the price of labour and materials and the increased cost of acquiring land.

ALL-INDIA COW CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Jan. 23.

It has been decided by the managing committee of the All-India Gaurakshani Mahasabha that the cow conference be held at Hardwar on the occasion of Baisakhi i.e. on 14th, 15th and 16th April. The Committee appeals for a subscription of Rs. 5,000 and enlistment of 5,000 members to make the conference a success. All communications regarding the Conference should be addressed to Mr. P. T. Krishnan Chant Azat, Secretary, the All-India Gourakshani Mahasabha Hardwar.

PILGRIMS ON WAY TO DWARKA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan 23.

A party of pilgrims that is proceeding on foot from Alandi, near Poona to Dwarka, has arrived here. It is holding religious discourses and moving through the city in processions singing religious songs.

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months,	Liverpool Jan. 23, To-day's Prices
Jan.	15·74+07
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.46+05
April	—
May	15·26+01
June	—
July	15·02+06
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.14+04
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
EGYPTIANS:—	
March	17·50
May	17 75
July	17 90

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

		New York, Jan. 23.
Futures at New York	Jan.	28.45+58
	Mar.	28.02+00
	May	28.78+54
	July	28.52+5
		Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan.	15.93+32
	Mar.	15.73+32
	May	15.52+31
	July	15.27+31
		Loudon, Jan. 23.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/5 Unsettled.
Bar Gold £4-9-6 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/8 Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 24.

To-day Reuter reported a substantial advance of 54 points in New York futures and 31 points in Liverpool. The market advanced on trade and commission houses buying. The Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 15th January 1923 as 9,653,000 Bales which compares with 7,912,452 Bales last year, 12,014,742 in 1920-21, 10,307,120 Bales in 1919-20 and is 11,048,652 Bales in the year 1918-1919. As regards our market, local operators fail to realise that the strength of the New York market is based upon actual scarcity of cotton, nor will they admit that a similar position may presently arise here, but in our opinion they are likely to wake up one day to find that they have sold what does not exist, for the supplies for tenderable cotton against the Oomra contract are already very limited and cannot increase, whilst the Broach crop is likely to be in such demand that there will be little or no cotton available for tender at the existing disparity will prices in America.

In sympathy with the sharp rise in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 517 for F G M G Broach April/May. On free selling by jobbers and Marwari operators the values declined to Rs. 511½. The market again improved to Rs. 515 on buying by Bull operators, and finally closed at Rs. 513½. At Colaba Market opened at Rs. 515½ declined to Rs. 511½ on selling by offices and closed at Rs. 511½.

Fine M G Oomra January opened at Rs. 474. On selling by Japanese and Commission Houses the prices declined to Rs. 469 the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 470. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 456 and on selling by offices the prices gave way to Rs. 453. On buying by a Japan House the market improved to Rs. 455 F G M G Bengal January was Rs. 378 whilst March Rs. 370 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady with a fairly good demand by exporters.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
F G M G Bengal 100 bales.
F M G Oomra Berar 700 bales.
F M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 1,800 bales.
F M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 1,100 bales.

Up-to-date tenders are as under:—
F G M G Bengal 2,000 bales.
F M G Oomra Berar 2,600 bales.
F M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 6,900 bales.
F M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 1,700 bales.
Total 13,200 bales.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5. P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 24.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	..	511 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	..	384
F. G. Bengal	March	..	373
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	..	464
" "	March	..	453

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	..	513 1/
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	..	380
Fully " "	March	..	372
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	..	469
" "	March.	..	454

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	425	410	390	375
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	505	490	475	—
M. G. Central P. No.1	540	525	510	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	525	510	495	—

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 7 to 3 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 23rd instant.

"Trade is buying, lack of selling power. New York, some realizing easily absorbed by trade and Commission houses buying."

The Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 15th January 1923 as 9,653,000 Bales.

(Comparison with previous years 1922/23 —9,653,000. 1921/22—7,912,452. 1920/21—12,014,742. 1919/20—10,307,120. 1918/19—11,048,652. 1917/18—10,576,788.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb.	—		
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	9	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	10	
Textile per lb.	1	9	
Phoenix	1	9	
Pearl	1	9	
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	7	
Elphinstone (Balti)	1	10	
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	10	
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	..		
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	10	6
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	11	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	10	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—		
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	7	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13	12	0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finley per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	0	0
Check 5 1-2 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece.	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece	—		
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece	—		
E. D. Racheal	7	10	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	1922-23.	1921-22.	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 19th January, to 22nd Jan. 1923	75,904	88,689	—12,785
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 22nd Jan. 1923	11,78,516	14,31,297	—2,52,781
Shipments for the bi-week from 19th Jan to 22nd Jan. 1923.			
Europe	7,223	10,484	—3,261
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22,499	193	+22,306
Total	29,722	10,677	+19,045
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 22nd Jan. 1923.			
Europe	3,05,415	2,54,117	+51,298
China	29,554	69,420	—39,866
Japan	5,10,293	5,70,980	—60,687
Coast Ports	1,24,71	8,140	+4,331
Total	8,87,733	9,02,657	—44,924

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 15/16
Bank Demand	1-4 31/32
Doc Acceptance 3m /s	1-5 1/16
Fes Demand	495
American Dollars	306
Honkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	224
Japan	148
Singapore	187 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 24th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51	0	0	7	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49	0	0	7	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51	0	0	7	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	2	0	12	10	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	13	6	0
Teelseed Black	62	0	0	12	10	0
Poppyseed, White	12	8	0	13	4	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0	13	0	0
Mowraseed	6	10	0	7	0	0
Barley	32	0	0	—	—	—
Castorseed	55	0	0	11	0	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36	0	0	5	3	6

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton &c. due etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 23rd Jan, 1921.

Cotton	23,575 Bales
Wheat	7 931 Cwts
Linseed	13,25 "
Rapeseed	2,220 "
Gingellyseed	6,057 "
Poppyseed	495 "
Groundnuts	9,497 "
Castorseed	3,765 "
Rice	4,014 "
Myrabollams	2,245 "
Cottonseed	30,380 "
Mowraseed	815 "
Gram	2,32 "
Jawar	100 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	202 "
Bajra	3,945 "
Coal	1971 Tons.
Three days' total.	

BRITISH INTERNAL DEBT.

An interesting White Paper gives some particulars of the position of the internal debt as on the 1st October last, the position being compared with the previous 31st March. Some of the main figures of this report have already been made known through official statements in the House of Commons, but it may be useful to recall the fact that for the six months ended the 30th September last about 825 millions of very short dated debt in the shape of Exchequer Bonds, National War Bonds and Treasury Bonds was converted into longer dated obligations, about 120 millions being converted into 5 per cent. War Loan and 27 millions into the 5½ per cent. Conversion Loan. As a consequence the annual charge on the debt has in some cases been reduced, while a good feature, of course, has been the great shifting of short term obligations to the longer dated loans represented by the 5 per cent. War Loan and the Conversion Issue. On the other hand, the effect is, of course, to slightly swell the actual nominal total of the debt, and the 5½ per cent. Conversion Loan, for example, now stands at about £650,000,000, as against £600,000,000 in last March.

WORLD IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT.

Gradually improving trade conditions in both Europe and America are reflected in the annual estimate of the world's production of iron and steel prepared by "Iron Trade Review", Cleveland, Ohio. These statistics show that in 1922 the world produced 49,700,000 tons of pig iron compared with 34,700,000 tons in 1921. The world's production of steel ingots and castings in 1922 was 61,000,000 tons compared with 41,361,000 tons in 1921. Europe in 1922 produced 21,600,000 tons of pig iron compared with 15,923,000 tons in 1921. According to the estimates of "Iron Trade Review" the European output of steel in the year just closed was 25,810,000 tons compared with 20,467,000 tons in 1921. European steel production, which is now at the highest rate since the end of the war, represents 42 per cent. of the world's total. These figures show that in spite of economic difficulties European trade is constantly making progress. American mills and furnaces were responsible last year for 53 per cent. of the world's pig iron and 55 per cent. of its steel. Germany remains the second largest producer, with Great Britain third and France fourth. Every country increased its output in 1922 compared with 1921, except Canada, Czechoslovakia, Japan and China.

RESTORING THE FALLEN CURRENCIES.

M. Loucheur, in the course of an article in the "New York Herald" on present economic and financial problems, says on the problem of the conversion of Central European currencies:—

As a first step a central institution of control and guarantee for the issue of paper money should be founded, with headquarters, say, at Berne, so as to obtain the foreign currencies and securities necessary for the purchase of the present weak currennncies and for putting into circulation in each country under consideration a new currency with a gold standard. The national banks of issue would be continued, but these banks could not issue paper money except under the special control and with the specific authority of the central institution.

If we take Germany as an example we find that, in addition to the resources which are to be found within the country, the bankers recently called into consultation by the Government calculated at 500,000,000 marks gold the sum necessary to realise this operation in its entirety. If we double this sum, say to a billion gold marks in all, or even to a billion and a half, we should dispose of enough resources to proceed with the consolidation of all the currencies of Central Europe. And this would represent only about 375,000,000 dollars.

Such an effort would be in vain, however, if the various countries did not at the same time balance their Budgets and also obtain a balance of trade.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILL.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, has issued the following press communique under date 24th January:—

At the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, 23rd January, tenders for immediates from 1s. 4-31/32d. to 1s. 5-1/32d. and for deferreds at 1s. 4-15/16d. and 1s. 4-29/32d. were accepted in full. Tenders for deferreds at 1s. 4-7/8d. and immediates at 1s. 4-15/16d. received proportional allotment. 75 lakhs will be offered for sale on Tuesday, 30th January, with no intermediates.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 25-14-0.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 24-13-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—24-2-0.
Bars Silver ready—80-11-0.
Bar Silver 1st settlement—80-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—78-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/16.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/5.
Bank's selling D. D. 1-5 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 3/16.
Tone of Exchange:—Strong market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 495.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 525.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 515.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Re. 148.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 142.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 224.
On Sinapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167½.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 306.
London Gold ready—sh. 89-9.
London Silver ready—d. 32-6.
London Silver forward—d. 31-5.
Tone of Silver Quiet. India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Del. 4.66-1/5.
French Exchange:—Frcs 71.50.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 25.00.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs 81.00.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 97.60.
German Exchange—Mrs. 90000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan—83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 99/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—67.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1315, India 91/8, Central 34, Tata Bank 14½/12 and Eastern 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 50, Birla Mills 60, By.-Cotton 880, By.-Dyeing 1360, Bradbury 820, Century 660, Gent.-India 3195, Colaba Land 1950, Coorla 190, Crescent 410, Edw. Sassoon 405, Elphinston 105, Fazulbhoy 1125, Gokak 200, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 582/8, Jamshed Mfg. 300, Kastoorchand 470, Khatao 410, Kohinoor 1867/8 Luxmi Cotton 5050, Madhowji 345, Mathuradas 550, M. Petit 3700, Meyer Sassoon 220, Morarji 5300, New Great 618/8, New City 530, Pabani 615, Pearls 877/8, Phoenix 825, Premier 115, Planet 157/8, Shapurji 217/8, Sholapur, 14500, Standard 2050, Simplex 540, Swan 920, Swadeshi 3325, Tata Mill 770 and Vishnu Cotton 2050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 425, B. Burma 445, B. Burma N. I. 132/8, Bt.-Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 106/4, B Flour 1350, B. Steam 160, Bundi Cement 25/8, Ind.-Cement 192/8, Katni Ord. 190xd, Katni Defd. 920xd, New India 21, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron Defd. 188/12, Tata Hydro 722/8 Cotton Tata Oil 40 and Scindia Steam 8/8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 24.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	590	..	—	582-8
Colaba	—	..	—	1950
Crescent	420	..	—	410
Kohinoor	1885	..	1855	1870
Nagpore Ordy.	3215	..	3175	3200
New Great	625	630	—	620
Pearl	890	—	875	880
Phoenix	..	..	—	825
Bombay Cotton	..	..	—	860
Bombay Dyeing	1365	..	1355	1360
Sir Shapoorji	221-4-0	225	—	217-8
Simplex	547-8-0	552-8	540	537-8
Swan	—	..	—	920
Swadeshi	3320	3340	—	3325
Century	665	..	655	657-8
Alcock	..	..	—	425
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	—	200
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	—	202-8
Katni Cement Defd.	..	..	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	192	—	180	190
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	—	58-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	—	25-12
Bombay Burma, Old	..	..	—	447-8
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	—	135
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	..	..	—	165
Bombay Electric Tramway.	..	..	—	106-4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	23
Shivrajpur	..	..	—	30

RUBBER RESTRICTION LAW.

PLEA FOR MODIFICATION.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Mr. P. H. Lockhart, the Chairman of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association of Manchester, is going to America on Thursday to consult the American manufacturers with regard to restriction. In the course of an interview with representative on the Manchester Guardian," Mr. Lockhart expressed the opinion that the rise in rubber was largely due to gambling. The chief concern of the manufcturers was to obtain a steady level price. The restriction law ought to be modified and made more elastic as well as provide for large and quickar releases of rubber. He considered that there ought to be no restrictions after rubber had reached eighteen pence.

MANUFACTURERS' OBJECTIONS.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Evening Standard" with regard to the rubber manufacturers' objections to restriction Sir Frank Swettenham said that the Eastern governments were not in the least likely to alter the scheme to suit the manufacturers, who during the past two years when they had an opportunity of purchasing rubber below the cost of production had been indifferent to the fate of the producer when he was threatened with ruin, and who were now unreasonably complaining tha the producer was at length able to work at a very moderate profit.

Sir Frank emphasised that hundred millions British capital invested in rubber were threatened with being absolutely lost until restriction was enforced. The question of gambling did not concern the producer. Anything like half a crown was a moderate price for the first grade rubber. The consumer did not benefit from a fall in the price.—Reuter.

Washington.—The official quarters expect that the conference between the representatives of the American and the British rubber interests will result in an agreement greatly easing the conditions which prevail in the industry at present.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Contending that there was a growing tendency to place the national and the municipal contracts abroad, Sir Eric Geddes, President of the Federation of the British Industries, has written to Mr. Bonar Law urging the Government to refuse to sanction loans on expenditure unless the British plan and materials are specified. Sir E. Geddes declares that the British industry can now give earlier and more certain delivery than the majority of the foreign manufacturers, while the differences in price are substantially less where they do not altogether disappear.—Reuter.

WORLD'S STEAMSHIP BUILDING.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

According to Messrs. Lloyd's annual report for 1922, Great Britain and Ireland launched 235 vessels, totalling 1,631,081 tons, or 506,971 lower than in 1921 and representing forty-one point eight per cent of the world's output. Of this tonnage, 762,769 were for registration in Great Britain and Ireland, and remaining 268,312 for the owners residing abroad, including 33,092 for the British Dominions. 607 vessels, totalling 1,436,003 tons, were launched in other countries, or a decrease of 1,367,624 in 1921. Of this 575,264 tonnage, Germany launched 575,264; the United States 119,138; Japan 88,419; and the Dominions 62,765. The striking feature is a great increase of steam turbines and internal combustion engines with a corresponding decrease of reciprocating engines.—Reuter.

Ex-Government Surplus Mechanical Transport.

LORRIES.

NAPIER (30 cwt.)
DAIMLER (30 cwt.)
PACKARD (30 cwt. & 5 tons.)
ALBION (3 tons.)
PEERLESS (3 tons.)
PIERCE ARROW (5 tons.)

30 Cwt. Rs. 2,250. | 3 Tons. Rs. 2,750. | 5 Tons. Rs. 3,500.

IN LOT SALES AS LYING AT DEPOT.

UNUSED COVERS.

OUR STOCKS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

PNEUMATIC		SOLIDS
30×3½	28×3	920×771×110
30×3	26×2½	900×751×100
935×135	26×2¼	40×5
895×135		34×3½
920×120		
820×120		

LOT PRICES.

PNEUMATIC	SOLIDS
MOTOR TYRES Rs 25 each.	Rs. 50 each.
CYCLE TYRES Rs. 10 each.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

3-TON JACKS	Rs 10 each.
STEPNEY WHEELS	Rs. 5 "
FORD SPRINGS	Rs. 10 "
MOTOR BICYCLE SPARE PARTS IN CASE FOR WHICH OFFERS ARE INVITED	ARIEL A. J. STEVENS DOUGLAS

Slough Syndicate (India) Ltd.

DEPOT (Incorporated in Gwalior.) OFFICE
Hajee Bunder, SEWREE. 3rd Floor, Amarchand Bldg., BALLARD ROAD.
Adjoining Govt. Surplus Stores Depot) C.M.

ZANGI Rs. 6-2

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.

Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip annas 8. 3 doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged. ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co., 19, Nai Sarak, DELHI.

TESTIMONIALS.—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years.—Baddhi Ballab, Accountant. Nainital.

2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad.—S. G. Pillai, Munsiff, Madras Presidency.

3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more. W. F. St. Gore, Railway Sores, Iraq.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
ONE RATE
45 Kalbadevi Road Bombay

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Jan 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.903 inches.
Temperature of Air	74.5 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.6 "
Dew Point	59 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.60) "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum temperature of Air	65.3 "
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight	NNE,NNE,NNW,N.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	174 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h m.
F	19	0 44	29 6	19	m 6 52	11 1
		12 42	27 0		18 27	11 0
St	27	m 5 17	24 10	27	m 23 48	22 0
		19 48	24 17		12 59	19 4
S	28	m 6 33	27 7	28	m 1 31	22 6
		20 55	25 8		13 39	18 6
M	29	m 8 1	24 10	29	m 2 49	21 7
		21 43	26 9		14 37	17 8
Tu	30	m 9 7	25 8	30	m 3 44	20 8
		22 28	27 10		15 26	18 9
W	24	m 2 [illegible]	24 7	24	m 9 55	19 1
		15 43	24 6		21 5	20 9
Th	25	m 3 34	25 11	25	m 10 25	19 8
		16 49	24 5		22 4	21 0

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.
S S Kamakura Maru, Fujisawa, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Meerkerk for Calcutta.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Accra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kamakura Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,624 tons, Captain J Fujisawa will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

S S Shushtar from Busrah, Agents The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation—1227 baskets h dates; 1024 baskets z dates; 5708 baskets s dates; 616 baskets dry dates; 1518 bundles dates.

From Mahommerah—35 bags a kernals; 157 bags gum; 42 cases gum tragacant; 30 bundles leaves; 825 bundles dates;

From Bushire—734 bags gum; 563 bags a kernals, 641 bags raisins; 28 bags current; 80 bags figs; 44 bags linseed; 52 bags tobacco, 62 bas kets dates; 72 bundles specie.

From B/Abbas—53 bags gum tragacant; 136 bag gum; 85 bags almonds; 402 bags wet dates; 369 bags raisins; 350 bags g dall; 74 bags gram; 300 bags wet flour; 600 bags potatoes; 68 bags yagoor; 152 bags j sugar; 100 bags bajree; 226 jottas assafotida; 50 bales cotton.

From Karachi—51 bags fresh fruits.

S S Bamora from Busrah Agents M Mackenzie—2223 baskets wet dates; 80 bags almonds; 80 bags dry dates.

From Mahommerah—159 bundles wet dates; 505 basket wet dates.

From Bushire—64 bags a kernals; 96 bags gum; 16 bags raisins.

From Dubai—54 bundles specie.

From B/Abbas—42 bundles carpets; 200 bags raisins; 111 bags dry dates; 21 bundles rose buds.

From Jask—622 bags mattots.

From Muscat—1417 bags dry dates; 166 boxes wet dates;

From Charbar—71 bundles kappats; 389 bundles siffu.

From Gwadur—251 bundles siffee mats; 85 bundles salt fish.

From Karachi—2920 bales cotton; 32 bags bajree; 104 bags sugar; 200 bags gramdall; 59 bags potatoes; 30 drums tarpentine; 25 baskets wet dates; 40 kegs white zinc paint; 45 kegs white paint.

EXPORTS.

January 24.

S S Malwa from London—60bales hemp J Servin; 107 cwt sandalwood billets S Nowroji; 109 cwt kismish L Abercrombie; 199 cwt casein flour Coutts & Co; 44 casks wet salted goat skin Nizamiddin; 265 cwt kismish M Jafferbhoy; 51 bales Ind woolen carpets Bontor & Co; 475 cwt Ird casein C Jivanlal; 91 bales cowhides H N & H Essa.

S S Missilia for Liverpool—17 bales wool raw G Gannanmal; 13 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 55 bales wool raw H Balkisandas; 34 bales wool raw C Chagannmal; 67 bales wool raw L Abercrombie; 2960 bales Ind raw cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales cty cotton fly D Bhamji; 96 i m rangoon rice J Genmell; 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes J Gonsanis; 150 cwt animal hair M Somji; 1787 cwt linseed oil cakes Birla Bros. 25 tons potato meal H B McKarrow; 1400 cwt groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros.

S S Missilia for Marseilles—600 cwt mustard seed A Durst; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 315 cwt gum arabic N Mulji.

S S Missilia for Glasgow—500 cwt cty chuni (cattle food) The I G Trading; 407 cwt stones of empty wickers Spencer.

S S Twatesan for Barcelona—200 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind cotton raw Walter Pavri.

S S Bramfels for Oberdean—4000 cwt rape seed Strauss & Co; 40000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co.

S S Bramfels for Antwerp—6000 cwt crushed bones Croft Mody; 880 bales Ind cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Bramfels for Ghent—110 bales Ind cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Trantenfels for Humburg—40 cwt cotton seed cakes L Abercrombie. 1156 cwt cotton seed cakes L Abercrombie.

S S Trantenfels for Bremen—110 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S City of Rangoon for Antwerp—280 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Chinese for Prince Havre—6 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Chinese for Huil—5000 cwt Ind cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Marseilles—400 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co; 200 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt gingelly Volkart Bros; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Dunkirk—620 cwt groundnut Strauss & Co.

S S Hungaria for Trieste—168 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 220 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart; 6 bales Ind cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Quisa for Kobe—3000 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 2000 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind cotton raw Nissin C Trading; 300 bales Ind cotton raw H Nensey; 200 bales Ind cotton raw Y C Trading.

S S Quisa for Osaka—1000 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Quisa for Yokkaichi—1000 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Quisa for Moji—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Maroran for Kobe—500 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 400 bales Ind cotton raw Osa Boring; 200 balts Ind cpton raw K Devchand.

S S Maroran for Shanghai—2000 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind cotton raw k p N C Trading; 500 bales Ind cotton raw Y C Trading.

S S Burma for Kobe—600 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 300 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Nagoya—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe—100 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe—1000 bags Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Hongkong—560 bales cty grey cotton twist Sassoon J David; 169 cwt sharkfins E Moledini; 13 cwt fish maws E Moledini.

S S Kamakura for Shanghai—800 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe—500 balts Ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—110 cwt sharkfins H A Mohomed; 48 cwt fish maws H A Mohomed.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE MUKLE TRIO CONCERT.

The Bombay Musical Festival was continued on Tuesday night at the Excelsior Theatre when a large audience assembled to hear the first concert of the Mukle Trio. Tuesday is, for some unexplained reason, well-known as a bad theatre night and Bombayites are notoriously lethargic but Miss May Mukle was able to attract the music-lovers of the city and those who were present at the concert were delightfully entertained. The programme was of a light order and among Miss Mukles violoncello solos, old dance forms predominated. There was the Gavotte which contrasted immensely with the slow stately Sarabande, this being followed by a frolicsome Courante and a lively Giga. After the interval Miss Mukle gave us "Bois Epais" by Tully-Mukle, a Swedish Folk Tune and an Elfin Dance. It was a splendid treat to listen to Miss Mukle's beautiful playing which fully justifies her claim to be one of the leading lady cellists of the day. Miss Mukle introduced two more talented lady musicians Miss Rebecca Clarke (violin) and Miss Gertrude Watson (piano). Miss Clarke gave violin solos "Apres un Reve" by Faure and one of Brahms well known Hungarian Dances. The principal item of the evening was a sonata in A minor by Greig, for violoncello and piano, which was charmingly played. Two trios "A Colonial Song" by Percy Crainger and "Waltz Fairy Tales" by Shutt were also greatly appreciated. We would have liked a pianoforte solo by Miss Watson but perhaps this pleasure is reserved for another time.

The second concert is being given this evening at 6 p.m. The programme includes the works of Schubert, Bach and Brahms, and everyone who appreciates good music should make an effort to attend.

JALBHAI DORADJI BHARDA MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund was held in the hall of the Bharda New High School on Sunday last to decide the question of the disposal of the funds collected by the Working Committee. Mr. Rustom P. Masani, the President of the Working Committee, was moved to the chair. Mr. H. D. Banaji, one of the Honorary Secretaries, presented the report of the work done by the Committee and placed before the meeting the statement of account of the funds collected and the disbursements made thereout as submitted by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee. The total subscriptions up-to-date with interest thereon amounted to Rs. 19,670-15-6.

The following resolution unanimously carried:—"That the net balance (after deducting all expenses) of the Bharda Memorial Fund be handed over to the Bharda New High School on the terms that the proprietor or proprietors for the time being of the said Bharda New High School to expend annually a sum of Rs. 660 for establishing ten free studentships for deserving poor students in the Bharda New High School and awarding every year three prizes of Rs. 30 each to the students of the Bharda New High School passing the School-Leaving Certificate Examination with the highest number of marks from among the students of the School in the following three subjects:—(1) English, (2) Mathematics (3) History, and one prize of Rs. 30 to the student of the Seventh Standard of the School obtaining the highest number of marks in science in the Examination conducted by the School. The sum of money handed over to the School shall be a charge on the School."

Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, with a few remarks on the necessity of some suitable memorial in a concrete shape, then moved that "a sum of Rs. 2,800 and a sum of Rs. 1,000 out of the Bharda Memorial Fund be utilized respectively for the marble bust and an oil-painting portrait of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, and a sum of Rs. 750 be expended in the purchase of good books for the Teacher's Library of the School, and that the said bust and portrait and the collection of books be presented to the Bharda New High School on behalf of the subscribers."

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year resulted in the re-election of Mr. S. D. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The market ruled quiet for jute shares in sympathy with the weak gunny market and the rise in exchange indicating tighter monetory conditions. Cottons were steady with little business. Coal section did not show any improvement in demands and the prices on the whole were in the buyers' favour. A few transactions were recorded in tea at about previous levels. Miscellaneous and industrial groups only came in for small deals without any outstanding features. 1928 War Bonds were in request with sellers scarce. Following were the closing quotations:—

3½ per cent Government Paper 57, 5 per cent War Loan (1945-55) 89/8, 6 per cent Bonds (1926) 99/4, 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 99/12.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla 88, Eastern Bank 79, Imperial Bank 1318, Tata Industrial Bank 8/12 discount.

Railway:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 76, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway 66, Bankura Damodur 48/8, Sara Serajgunge Railway 63/8.

Cotton:—Agra United 5/7. Bengal-Nagpur Cotton 361, Dunbar 312, Kesoram 9/4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 366, Benjamin 4/10 discount, Caledonian 497/8, Cheviot 202, Clive 34/8, Empire 51, Howrah 42/8, Kelvin 732, Lansdowne 291, Nuddea 47, Reliance 47/10, Union 432/8, Waverley 10/4.

Coal:—Bansra 11/8, Bengal 794/8, Burrakur 36, Caledonian 2, Churulia 5/4, Katras Jheriah 101, Raneegunge 53/4, Searsole 13/8, Sudamdih 11/2, Sutikdih 10/6.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Rice 2/4, B I Corporation ord 8/2, Calcutta Ice 25, Indo-Burma Tin 6/2, Calcutta Oil and Cake 2/8, Howrah Oil 13/4, Bengal Timber pref 112, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 23, Port Shipping 20, New Savan Sugar 4/14, Pioneer Sugar 1/10.

Tea:—Panarhat pref 104, Bishnauth 17/8, East India 88, Sapoi 14/8, Sarugaon 10/8, Tukvar 400, Titaghur Paper 97/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and five-thirty-two pence.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, presided at a meeting held on 22nd evening at the Government House to consider what steps should be taken to stimulate interest in the Bengal Territorial Force and to place it on a sound basis. A resolution was adopted forming an association with the object of raising funds for and promoting interest in the Bengal Territorial Force and a working committee was appointed.—(A. P.)

Weather and crop reports, Assam 22nd January. The outturn of winter rice, tea, cotton and sugarcane is normal and the prospect of rape and mustard seed is poor.—(A. P.)

Before leaving for Patna Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a public lecture in Calcutta on "Swaraj" under the presidency of Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri. Her ideal was a Parliamentary "Swaraj" within the British Dominion to be attained by working out the Reforms Act for what it was worth.—(A. P.)

The first court-meeting of the new Allahabad University is proceeding under the chairmanship of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Claude De La Fosse. The principal business was a motion by Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu for appointment of a committee to go into the financial affairs of the University and to recommend economies.—(A. P.)

Bhaghat, the Personal Assistant to the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality who was prosecuted for insulting and assaulting a Ward Inspector has been fined Rs. 60 out of which Rs. 25 will be paid as compensation to the complainant.—(A. P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY BEATS BENGAL BY AN INNINGS & 58 RUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

At the Inter-provincial cricket tournament at Nagpur, Bengal resumed their 1st innings this morning at 11. Bengal made a poor stand against Bombay, the wickets falling in rapid succession. Keddie, Brooke and DeLisle got double figures. Keddie and Delisle played cautiously and stopped Bengal collapsing entirely. Bengal innings closed for 118 a few minutes after the lunch interval. Bengal has thus to follow-on. Joshi took three wickets in the last over. The full scores were as follows:—

BENGAL—1st Innings.

White c Navle b Kalapesi	2
Thomas hit wicket, b Kalapesi	8
Keddie c Gandhi b Jamsetjee	32
Twigg c Cullen b Joshi	1
Brooke b Kalapesi	17
Carberry c Yusuf Beg b Joshi	0
Delisle not out	31
Bose c Kalapesi b Joshi	8
Roy c Navle b Joshi	13
Hoerder c Kalapesi b Joshi	0
Ford c Jamsetjee b Joshi	
Extras	4
Total	118.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	17	2	48	3
Joshi	14	2	37	5
Jamsetjee	7	0	28	2
Vajifdar	4	2	5	0

At about 2-20 p.m. Bengal opened their second innings against Bombay with Capt. White and Delisle. The latter was dismissed before he had scored a single. Keddie went out and started hitting vigorously. White was however dismissed shortly for zero. Carberry joined Keddie. Keddie ran out to drive a ball from Joshi but missed and was smartly stumped out by Navle. Brooke joined Carberry and a useful partnership ensued. Carberry who had been playing steadily all along settled down to business and contributed 51 before being out having hit wicket. The rest quickly succumbed to Bombay bowling. The century was on the board at 4-35 and at 5 o'clock Bengal innings came to a close with a total of 121. Bombay thus won by an innings and 58 runs. The following are the details of score:—

White c Kalapesi b Joshi	0
De Lisle b Kalapesi	0
Keddie stumped Navle b Joshi	14
Carberry hit wicket b Joshi	51
Brooke b Vajifdar	21
Twigg c Yusuf Beg b Shivram	10
Thomas c Kanadia b Joshi	3
Roy b Vajifdar	13
Bose stumped Navle b Joshi	2
Hoerder c Joshi	1
Ford not out	5
Extras	2
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	13	4	48	1
Joshi	16	4	35	6
Vajifdar	6	33	12	2
Jamsedjee	6	2	15	0
Shivram	3	1	9	1

ASSN: FOOTBALL REPLAY

LONDON, Jan. 23.

In the Association football replay today at Glasgow, Clydebank beat Royal Albert two goals to nil in the Scottish Cup.—Reuter.

The draw for second round in the Scottish Cup, which will be played on the 27th instant, is as follows:—

Ayr United versus Rangers, Peterhead versus Glastaun, Hamilton versus King's Park, Airdrieonians versus Aberdeen, Dundee Hibernians versus Nithsdale, Motherwell versus Saint Mirren. Celtic versus Hurlford, Queen's Park versus Bathgate, Kilmarnock versus Fife (East, Hibernians versus Peebles Rovers, Johnstone versus Falkire, Vale of Leven versus Third Lanark, Raith Rovers versus Cowden Beath, Dunfermline versus Clydebank, Boness versus Heart of Midlothian, Dundee versus Saint Bernard's.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The results of the matches in connection with the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships played to-day (Tuesday) are as under:—

Mens Singles:—Okamoto beat Moore 6-4, 6-1. Okamoto beat Gregory 6-0, 5-7, 6-3. Captain Meyer beat Mahomed 6-1, 6-4. Brandon beat Brough 6-4 6-2. Delanougeredo beat Banerji 6-3 6-0. Perkins beat Burke Edwards 6-3, 6-4.

Ladies Singles:—Mrs. Keays beat Mrs. Williams 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Mens Doubles:—Warden and Brough beat Hughes and Other 6-1, 6-4. Brown and Alexander beat E. Gregory and N. Gregory 6-1, 6-1. Campbell and Brandon beat More and Hodgson 6-3, 5-7, 6-4. Sarma and Mandal beat Peake and Peil 6-2, 8-6, G. C. Mullen and sayers beat Cunningham and Eddis 6-0, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles:—Warden and Mrs. Mckenna beat Crookshank and Miss Watt 6-3, 6-3. Carey Morgan and Miss Halkett beat beat Layton and Mrs. Taylor 6-3, 6-4.

9TH ALL-INDIA SPORTS.

The Y. M. C. A. had postponed these sports from November 24th, 1922; the new date is to be March 2nd and 3rd. For eight years it has been one of the principal athletic sports in India, and probably the best so far as the standard of competition is concerned.

It is confidently expected that this year will bring forth a large number of entries, and as high a standard as in former years. The recent Inter-Collegiate Sports brought to light a number of good athletes. In former years, valuable prizes have been given in every event, as well as the Challenge Cups. This year medals will be awarded in every event, gold, silver and bronze, suitably engraved and of a standard pattern.

The events included in the programme are:—

100 yds. Handicap High Jump; 100 yds. Scr., Broad Jump; 220 yds., ¼ Mile Cycle; 440 yds., 2 Miles Cycle; 880 yds., 3 Miles Team Race; 1 Mile, Boy Scout Relay A; 120 yds. Hurdles, Boy Scout Relay B; ½ Mile Relay.

Entries should be sent to P. H. C. Constable, Y. M. C. A., Bombay, before February 19th, 1923.

Mr. Kaighusru Ardeshir Vazifdar, son of Deputy Station Master of Baroda, Mr. Ardeshir Ruttonsaw Vasifdar, asks us to state that he is not the same person as K. Ardeshir Vasifdar who was convicted on Saturday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of cheating and using a forged cheque of Rs. 20,000.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

BOMBAY WELCOME.

Desabhandhu Das will arrive at Victoria Terminus to-day at 1 p.m. As already announced, under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Central Kailafat Committee, and the Swaraj Sabha the Bombay National Union, the Tilak Swaraj Sangh, a reception will be given to him at the station and he will be taken to Chotani house at Khadak in a procession in which prominent leaders of all shades of opinion will take part. Members of the Volunteer Corps of all the above-mentioned institutions are expected to be present at the station. The route of the procession will be as follows:—Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, Abdur Rehman Street, Juma Musjid, Muljl Jetha Market, Jhaveri Bazaar, Bhuleshvor Fire Brigade Station and Pydhoni.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

V. A. Desai requests the presence of all the Swaraj Sabha, Khilafat and all the other national volunteer Corps to be present at 12-30 p. m. to-day at Bori Bunder to join the procession in honour of Desabandhu Das.

PT NEHRU'S ARRIVAL POSTPONED.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has communicated to us the following information:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was expected to arrive in Bombay along with Srijut C. R. Das has been forced to change his programme owing to the serious illness of his daughter. It is expected that the Panditji will reach Bombay to-morrow. (Friday.)

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

The Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha is to meet on Bori Bunder Station to-day (Thursday) at 1 p.m. to receive Deshbandhu Das; members of the Sabha are requested to be present on the station.

TILAK VIDYAPITH.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The Entrance Examination of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith for the year 1923, will commence on the 27th of March. Candidates wishing to appear for the examination, privately or through National Schools should forward their applications to the Registrar, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona, through the Superintendents of the National Schools, before the 1st of March along with an examination fee of Rs. 10 and anna one as the price of the form.

A detailed programme of the examination will be published later on.

Applications of the candidates wishing to be examinees for the examination must reach the Registrar before the 15th of February.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FOUR MONTHS' FOR DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Ghulam Mohmed Ajam Din with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 209.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a Bill Collector in Pearse Co. He collected from various customers Rs. 209 and left the service in November last. He was arrested at Ahmedabad and brought for trial to Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING A COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Smith of C.I.D. charged (1) Balaram Anantram, (2) Nandlal Damoder, (3) Satyanarayen Shambodaya, (4) Pranjiwan Sakarlal, (5) Hanuman and (6) Bandu Santaram with keeping a common gaming house and with abetting in conducting the same.

Mr. Kenneth McI. Kemp, Bar-at-Law with Inspector Finan appeared for the prosecution while Mr. S. G. Welinkar, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Gadkari, pleader, defended the first accused. Accused No. 2 was undefended. Mr. D. C. Setalvad defended accused No. 3 while accused Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were defended by Mr. Kanuga, pleader.

At the outset His Worship asked why this case was not sent to Mr. Athavle for trial. Mr. Welinkar replied that Mr. Athavle first tried the punters' case and as the accused are also charged with keeping a gaming house in the same premises, Mr. Athavle did not like to try the case as he had already formed his opinion in regard to the punters' case. He (counsel) therefore applied to the High Court for the transfer of the case to some other Court, but as Mr. Athavle had already gone to Girgaon Court, their Lordships the judges of the High Court directed that the case be heard by Mr. Khairaz, and did not pass any orders.

Inspector Smith then cross-examined by Mr. Welinker said he raided the first accused's pedhi at Ganesh Mahal. The pedhi was known as Vithalsha Babusha. It was in the name of the first accused's son, about 22 years old. He took possession of only such books as related to the bucket-shop business. The real proprietor of the firm of Vithalsha Babusha was accused No. 1. The firm also did business as commission agents. When he raided, all accused were sitting on a gadi. In the second room there were three or four tables and instruments of gaming. Before issuing a warrant Mr. Canty, Deputy Commissioner, had examined the informant on oath. Witness collected a panch after the raid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalwad, witness said he found from accused No. 3 Rs. 112 and odd. Accused No. 3 stated to witness that he was passing along when accused No. 2 called him. He had gone to cash a cheque. Accused No. 2 also told witness that he was discussing with accused No. 3 in regard to the newly-arrived Arabs when he was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, witness said his enquiries showed that accused No. 4 was employed as a broker by Vithalsha Babusha.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mahankal charged Krishna Raoji alias Ramchandra Govind with kidnapping Ramchandra Tukaram (12) with theft of a silver band valued at Rs. 10.

The evidence showed that on the 18th of August 1922 the complainant was at Dana Bunder when the accused came to him and removed him to Bhuleshwar Market. When the complainant raised an alarm he explained that he (complainant) was his jatwalla. The accused removed the silver band and offered him a note of Id Dubarak. He was subsequently arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and one month on the second charge. The sentence to run concurrently.

OLD WOMAN RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR

On Tuesday at 10 a.m. Babu Balu, a millhand, residing at Worli, hearing that some one had been run over by a motor car went to the Worli Sluice Road and found his mother Gangabai (50) lying on the road leading to Mahim. She was unconscious. Motor car No. 7047 belonging to Mrs. Montague Roberts was standing about 20 paces from her and Bapu Sakaram, the cleaner of the car standing near it. Gangabai was placed in the car and removed to J. J. Hospital where on arrival she was found dead.

On Wednesday Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Gangabai.

Majanali Abdulali, driver of the car said he was in the car which was being driven by the cleaner towards Bombay. Witness was driving the car at first but after a while the cleaner took his place. On the 15th instant the cleaner received a permit to take instructions in driving. Near the Sluice Bridge witness saw the deceased coming from the opposite direction. When the car was five paces from her she began to cross the road. She was struck by the left mudguard and thrown down. The car bumped and the witness concluded that the deceased was run over. The car was going at a speed of ten miles an hour. Witness was responsible for giving the suspect opportunity of driving.

After recording some more evidence the jury returned a verdict that Gangabai's death was due to injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven in a rash and negligent manner by Bapu Sacaram, a cleaner, who was allowed to drive by Majanali, the driver.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the third week of the current year the total mortality 742 was 57 more than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 31.62. The figures compare favourably with those of the 3rd week of 1922 when the mortality was 825 and the death rate 36.48, and with those of the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 1,049 and death rate 51.31.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 280 as against 5 and 263 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 142 were among infants under one year of age 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 8 attacks and 4 deaths.

Plague caused 7 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 439 as against 447 in the 3rd week of 1922 and 499 the quenquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922).

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

SANITARY COMMITTEE TO ADVISE GOVERNMENT.

Government have appointed a Committee to advise them as to the sanitary precautions which should be taken from time to time in connection with Reclamation works:—

Chairman: Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M., I.M.S.; Members: The Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratories; Dr. Herman Carey Venis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Ire.); The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Captain J. R. D. Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S.; Khan Bahadur Dr. Nusarwanji Hormasji Choksey, C.I.E., M.D., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S.; Dr Hormasji Maneckji Masina, F.R.C.S. (Eng.). L.M. & S.; Lieut.-Colonel Raghavendra Rao, O.B.E., M.D. (Lon.); Dr. Phiroz Ardeshir Dalal, L.M. & S., D.T.M. & H. (Camb); Dr. Kavasji Byramji Shroff, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M.

The Committee will submit to Government from time to time any recommendations which they may have to make in the matter, and advise on any questions which Government may refer to them in this connection.

COW PROTECTION.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S LETTER TO CANDIDATES.

The Bombay Humanitarian League have addressed the following letter to all the candidates for this year's Municipal Election:—

"Sir, we have come to know that you are standing as one of the candidates at this year's Municipal Election with laudable aims of rendering public services and guarding the interest of the city and the citizens of Bombay.

In this connection, we respectfully bring to your notice that our Committee have resolved to issue public notices recommending the voters to give their votes only to those candidates, who are prepared to take up the question of 'Cow-Protection' after their entry into the Corporation this year.

Hence we request you to let us know clearly whether you will take up this question in the Corporation if you are elected, or you will give your support to the same if it is taken up in the Corporation.

Please send us your reply earlier, so as to reach us not later than Friday (12 noon), the 26th instant, to enable us to acquaint the voters by inserting the names in posters, pamphlets, etc."

KENYA EUROPEAN THREAT.

BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION'S WARNING.

The Council of the Bombay Progressive Association has heard with deep regret of the attempt of the European community of Kenya by threats of resistance and bloodshed to nullify the proposals agreed to between the Imperial and Indian Governments and urges upon the Government of India the absolute and immediate necessity of pressing the Colonial and India Offices to uphold the just cause of Indian settlers in this final stage of their struggle for freedom and equality. The Council trusts that in this crisis, the Imperial Government will do nothing to leave India seriously embittered by a sense of the most grievous wrong as would certainly be the case if they yielded to threats of intimidation and violence, reported to have been held out by Kenya Europeans. The consequences of such a submission would seriously imperil the loyalty and co-operation of India and hopelessly shatter the moral basis of the British connection in India. The Council therefore earnestly urges an early settlement of the Indian question in Kenya on the lines of the Government of India's Despatch of October, 1920, and considers it its duty to warn Government that failure to arrive at a satisfactory settlement at this critical juncture will be disastrous in the extreme and will be productive of consequences too serious and far reaching to be contemplated with equanimity.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, January 26.

Benefit Performance of Dr. Tagore's "Waterfall" by National Boy Scouts Association, Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, January 27.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Public Lecture by Rev. Father R. Zimmerman, S.J., on "Sanskrit Studies in the West", at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. G. K. Nariman to preside.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

LOURENCO—DA COSTA.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, at the Church of N. S. de Gloria, Byculla, by his Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun, assisted by Monsignor L. C. Pera, Vicar-General, Joseph Lourenco, Architect and Civil Engineer, Bombay, to Thelma Clarissa, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cate da Costa of "Alexandra Terrace", Byculla.

DEATH.

Bai LILABAI, daughter of Sheth Narayandas Thackersey Mulji, died at the age of 15, the third day ceremony of which will take place on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at "Anand Bhuvan", Girgaum Back Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Sicilia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Burma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Kamakura Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day (Thursday).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward bound P. and O. mail steamer "Kashgar" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

SALE OF CHEAP KHADI.

Khadi is sold at 25 per cent. reduced price, i.e., six annas per yard in the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort. This Khadi is secured from the Gujarat Khadi Bhandar and is very durable.

CLERKS AND KHADDAR.

The Bombay Clerks' Union Conference held recently passed the following resolution regarding Khaddar:—"That this Conference is in full sympathy with the Khaddar movement on economic and patriotic grounds, and requests the clerical community in general to use pure Khaddar only, as far as practicable."

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has sent a letter to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway drawing his attention to the necessity of keeping in reserve at local and suburban stations some lamps, gas, kerosine or otherwise, in order to meet any contingency of failure of electric light. He also suggests the keeping of a complaint book in every station to enable passengers to enter their grievances.

LECTURE ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

A magic lantern lecture for the Public of Bombay on "Prevalence of Venereal Diseases in Bombay" will be delivered to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, by Prof. Jos. Alban D'Souza. The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, will preside.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be entirely closed on Monday the 29th instant on account of the Municipal Elections.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The office of the Swarajya Sabha will be entirely closed on Monday the 29th instant on account of the Municipal Elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. R. M. Bhat, who is standing as a candidate from the D Ward for the ensuing Municipal Elections, has issued a manifesto in the course of which he says he will serve the voters in the Corporation according to the policy laid down by the Nationalist Municipal Party and that having been a practical businessman, he will be able to know the secret of Municipal expenditure and therefore to point out the means of reducing the increasing expenditure.

Mr. Abbasali A. Haji, who is a candidate from B Ward, in his election manifesto says he will work, if elected, for improved sanitation, education, facilities for the poor and the redress of other grievances which the voters are suffering from for a long time.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The annual social gathering of this College will be held on Sunday the 28th instant at Jehangir Baug opposite the Veterinary College, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla has kindly consented to preside and address the students. The gathering will commence at 2 p.m. (S. T.) with a programme of sports and musical entertainment. The Principal will read the report and the president will address the students. After this there will be refreshments and the proceedings will terminate with a dinner at night. All past and present students, their parents and guardians are cordially requested to be present. Dinner tickets can be had from the Hon. Secretary.

NEW ALL-STEEL SUBURBAN TRAINS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. Secretary of the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association to the Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, in connection with the New All-Steel Suburban Train:—

Dear Sir,—In connection with the above train I am advised by my Committee to submit the following by way of suggestion with a hope that the same may be acted upon.

The space between the two rows of the third class benches is too narrow for the passengers to move about. The absence of water closets will prove very inconvenient and if your Company find it too expensive to provide same for every compartment they would at least arrange to do so for every alternate compartment.

The alarm chain is essential for the compartments particularly in view of the fact that the same compartments are to be used in case of electrification. It is likely that more speed will associate with the

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THE REALISATION OF YOUR GOODS

deserves SPECIAL ATTENTION at the present time—a bad auctioneer injures the market of the goods entrusted to him—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforseen enquiry s ots out. The remedy is simple.

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supporting the Programme
OF GAYA SESSION.
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Thursday, January 25, 1923.

FRANCE AND FORCE.

While the British Government, which is anxiously awaiting developments in the Ruhr, is maintaining its benevolent passivity towards French action, the newspapers in England continue to express serious concern regarding the outcome of that action. The outcome of that action, so far as the French objective is concerned, does not seem doubtful. The resistance by the Germans is stiffening. Already the general strike of the miners in the Ruhr has begun and the Trade Unions in Essen have decided upon a general strike of the employees of the railways, the metallurgical industries and the postal and telegraphic services. And the anger of the Germans is aroused because the object of the French becomes clearer day by day. That object, as the German Chancellor sees it, is not to secure the payment of reparations but to carry out the policy suggested by M. Dariac, President of the Finance Committee of the French Senate, who had proposed the "utilisation" of the Ruhr by Franco-German "collaboration" with a permanent control of its means of production. The German industrial potentates were to be told, under M. Dariac's proposal, that unless they collaborated with the French, the latter would disorganise their industry. The occupation of the Ruhr, according to M. Dariac, would be permanent, and the policy would be to detach from Germany a free Rhineland under a Franco-Belgian military guard.

This description of the French policy tallies with Mr. Lloyd George's charge that M. Poincare is a leader of that school of thought in France which has aimed, and still aims, at annexing German territory on the left bank of the Rhine. Further instructive light on the motives of French action is thrown by the remarkable preface which M. Dariac has written for "La Ruhr et L'Allemgne" by M. L. Coupraye, which was published in mail week. After pointing out that France would hold the key to the Ruhr basin by the occupation of Dusseldorf. Duisberg, and Ruhrort, M. Dariac, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian," directs attention to the great industrial undertakings grouped in the colossal concerns directed by German magnates and devotes a couple of pages to statistics showing the enormous actual and potential wealth derived from the Ruhr coal and by-products, such as perfumery, medicines, dyes, coal tar, and coal tar products, not to speak of sulphate of ammonia, the wet nurse of German agriculture. M. Dariac proceeds to lay stress on the industrial importance of coke production to both German and French metallurgy, and says that all France's pre-war production is not comparable with the production of the tiny Ruhr, which is not equal in area to a small French department. This wonderful industrial power was the real index to the prosperity of Germany, as before the war she imported three milliards of gold marks' worth of foodstuffs. "Germany could only herself feed those of her industries which enabled her to export 10 milliards of gold marks' worth of coal and its by-products such as iron, steel, chemicals, some textiles, &c." After pointing out that France occupies a strategic position enabling her to cut off coal or ore from German industries, M. Dariac says:

"We are in a position to disorganise from top to bottom the industries of the potentates of Dusseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort.

So long as we retain our present position on the Rhine we shall be a constant menace for the ten or twelve masters of German industry, who are really the financial masters of Germany.

"But under no circumstances can we dream of letting go our pledges before Germany has paid her debt in full. At all costs we must retain our potential means of action against the Germany of industrial production which even now is completing its organisation. To-day we can either destroy it, or, by controlling it, bend it to our uses. This Germany feels the weight of this constant menace, and it is possible that the necessity of ridding itself of the Shirt of Nessus may prompt the German Government, counselled and aided by the most interested parties, to put forward proposals of such a nature as would give France temporary satisfaction.

"However, the experience of the past three years has proved to us how little confidence we can have in German good faith. So even in this case let us take care not to surrender the pledge which we hold and may have to exploit if this good faith, doubtful at the best, should weaken."

The extracts given above provide an instructive commentary on the French action in the Ruhr. The German Chancellor makes the charge that the indemnity had been deliberately fixed at an impossible sum with the object of making nonpayment an excuse for carrying out the policy of a "free Rhineland Republic" under a Franco-Belgian guard. The onus of proving the falsity of the Chancellor's charge lies on France, in view especially of the frank avowal of the object of France's policy by M. Dariac, who thought that Germany must never be allowed to recover and the present coercive action which follows the lines laid down by him. In the course of his report to M. Poincare M. Dariac significantly suggested: "We cannot demand that Germany shall pay enormous sums for thirty-five years, and, on the other hand, we are afraid of seeing her industries develop in the proportion that would enable her to assure payment of the debts she has acknowledged." France deserves reparations for her loss and the sufferings of the population of her devastated districts. But the reparations due to her must be in consonance with justice and equity and the German capacity to pay. The right way to secure this reparation is only through a radical and equitable modification of the Treaty of Versailles and not through the way of force which is calculated to induce just suspicion as to the bonafides of France's intentions.

INDIANS IN MALAYA AND MAURITIUS.

Planters in both Malaya and Mauritius are making renewed attempts, mostly behind the curtain, to induce the Government of India to permit a fresh exodus of cheap Indian labour to these Colonies. In both cases, the views of the Indian community there on the subject are carefully kept in the dark and it is represented that they would welcome a fresh accession to their strength. But the letters from correspondents in Malaya and Mauritius, which we have published in this journal, throw a sinister light on the planters' move. They reveal the horrible conditions in which the vast majority of the Indian emigrant population are compelled to live, and warn us against playing into the hands of the planters, who exploit Indian labour, for their own selfish purposes, without mercy and with out scruple. The wages which the planters are paying to Indian labour, which includes a large number of women and children, are a disgrace to civilisation and the consequence is that poverty and misery stalk the Indian settlements in these Colonies. But by unscrupulous propaganda through agents in Indian villages, tempting baits are held out to illiterate and unemployed villagers and they succumb to the same. The disillusionment and utter misery which await them in the Colonies are carefully kept hidden from them. India, having learnt a bitter lesson after all these years of emigration to such dark spots in the Empire as Fiji, Malaya, Mauritius, British Guiana and South Africa, ought to resolve on completely stopping the sending out of her children to these colonies till the conditions there materially improve and Indians are no longer treated as the pariahs of the Empire.

The draft notification by the Government of India in connection with the emigration of unskilled Indian labour to the Malaya States has just been made public. Though some of the new provisions are salutary and will be welcomed, we are afraid the protection afforded to the emigrant will not be complete unless a clear undertaking is taken from the authorities in Malaya that the treatment of Indian labourers on the plantations will be materially improved. We do not know if the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature have cared to look into the labour legislation obtaining in the Malaya States. The views of the emigrants themselves on their requirements have not also been ascertained Only when we have heard what these emigrants have to say regarding their treatment shall we be able to decide what measures will be effective in giving them the protection they so badly need. The Legislature should take steps to ascertain without delay the views of Indian labour in Malaya on the draft notification and their other requirements. With regard to Mauritius, also, similar steps should be taken before the existing restrictions on emigration to that Colony are relaxed.

Notes of the Day

The Only Way.

"We are on the road to barbarism," said Dr. Nansen, the Nobel Peace prizeman, in a speech last month in Christiania expressing his thanks for the honour done to him. When, as he remarked, the world could look on without flinching at whole populations dying out in the Volga, or, he might have added, at the German people being ground down by extortionate militarism and at the agonies of the peoples of the Turkish Empire being prolonged for nearly a decade, through the machinations of a handful of unscrupulous statesmen, it must certainly seem that humanity is drifting back to barbarism. Dr. Nansen said: "When we look about us in Europe, what do we see? Hate, egotism, envy, confusion everywhere, and distrust between class and class and nation and nation. The Great War, which was to be the last, the war to end war, the war for freedom and the small nations—where are these high-sounding phrases now?" The only ray of sunshine amidst the enveloping gloom is seen by Dr Nansen in the League of Nations. But the League is at present dominated by the very spirits who worked for the last War and unless the League is rid of them, it will remain as effete an instrument of international welfare as it has been since it was brought into existence. The nations of Europe must first rid themselves of the race of "statesmen" who have been wielding their destinies for the last decade or two and then only they may hope for the dawn of real peace and prosperity in Europe.

Need of Unity.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das will arrive in Bombay to-day for the first time after his release from jail. A welcome worthy of the leader has been organised. His immense sacrifices for the cause and his courageous fight with the bureaucracy have endeared him to his countrymen and the recent unfortunate differences of opinion in no way affect the love and honour which the latter pay to him. Disruptive forces are at work in the Congress at this critical juncture in the history of the nation, but we are confident that these forces will receive no encouragement at his hands. In this connection may we express the hope that before any decision is taken by the new Party as to its line of action, opportunity will be taken of the presence of leaders of the Congress to arrange a joint informal conference and that this conference will prove fruitful in bringing about that solidarity of national endeavour which is essential to the triumph of the country's cause? We trust that the days that have passed since the Gaya session of the Congress have brought home to Deshbandhu Das and his co-workers the unwisdom of their decision to form a new Party in the Congress and the futility and danger of their programme of Council-entry and that they will reconsider that decision and, bowing to the verdict of the nation given at the hour of its greatest need, carry out the Congress programme to its triumphant end.

Mr. Kelkar and the New Party.

Writing on the 11th instant apropos of Mr. N. C. Kelkar's explanation of the aims of the new Party, we observed that Mr. Kelkar and his friends of Maharashtra who have pinned their faith to "Responsive Cooperation" would do well to clear once for all the ambiguity so long prevailing regarding the significance of this party cry. Since we wrote Mr. Kelkar has had two opportunities of throwing light on the subject, for he has been explaining in the pages of the "Mahratta" in two successive issues what the aims of the new Party are, but the reader, even after close scrutiny of Mr. Kelkar's statements, will fail to find any effort made to define the aims of the party, or to indicate whether the aims of Mr. Kelkar and his friends coincide with those of Deshbandhu Das and other Congressmen who favour Council-entry only with a view to compassing the destruction of the Councils. In the third article contributed to the "Mahratta" of the 21st instant Mr. Kelkar appears to be concerned mainly about the designation of the Party, as he is of opinion that the name given to it at its birth, viz., "Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj-Party," is "simply unworkable." After discussing the merits of one or two possible designations, Mr. Kelkar suggests that the Party should be renamed the "Council Party." Says Mr. Kelkar: "If we call our Party, the Council Party, our aims, objects and methods for the time being will be perfectly well understood by all they may concern." We confess that for ourselves we find it exceedingly difficult to discover the aims of the Party from its proposed title and we make bold to say the public also will be in the same plight. If entry into Councils is the end and be all of the Party, then the present Cooperators in the Councils have as much claim to the title as the new Party. Moreover the name hardly fits in with the declared aim of the Party, which is to destroy the Councils and not to perpetuate them. It seems to us that the proper name for the Party can better be selected *after* the Party's aims, which are of the vaguest character at present, are clearly defined, and not before it. Hence Mr. Kelkar would have done better to define these aims first, instead of merely discussing side issues. There seems little doubt that what Mr. Kelkar and his friends are aiming at and what they are meaning by Council-entry is something radically different from the "non-violent non-cooperation within the Councils" which Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das have been preaching. What the Poona section of the new Party is aiming at is neither "non-violence" nor "no-cooperation" as understood by the Congress. In these circumstances, it is the duty of the new Party to make it clear once for all to the nation what exactly its aims are and what methods it will follow to achieve them. It will be a perversion of language to describe "Responsive-Cooperation" as any type of Non-Cooperation.

Waziristan.

Nothing illustrates better the utter futility of the Wazirisan operations as conducted so far than the information furnished to the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday by Mr. Burdon. He stated that the total military expenditure booked for the period from April 1922 to October 1922 on account of Waziristan was approximately one hundred lakhs. The figures up to date are not yet available, but Mr. Burdon made some disclosures which are highly significant. He said the total weight of bombs dropped between 17th December 1922 to 16th January 1923 (both days inclusive) was 78 tons. That is to say, on an average two and a half tons of bombs were dropped each day. The hundred lakhs and 78 tons of bombs represent the expenditure side of the account, leaving out of consideration the extra cost from October 1922 to date. Now let us see the "credit" side of the account. Mr. Burdon told the Assembly that, so far as known, 57 deaths had been inflicted on the enemy since April 1922, while our own troops had suffered 63 deaths and in addition 14 deaths had been inflicted on the civil population, including levies. Comment is unnecessary on these illuminating figures. Is it not time that the Government of India cried a halt in the extravagant adventure and the Legislative Assembly entered an effective protest against the waste of the country's precious resources?

The Call of Agriculture.

It is a happy sign of the times in India that more and more attention is being paid by the educated classes in the country to agriculture and weaving which, together, constitute the mainstay of the nation. General Booth is perfectly right in uttering a warning to India's educationists against depleting the villages and filling the cities with clerks. Happily a healthy reaction against the current deleterious system of education has set in and the vision of the youth is steadily turning away from the manufactory of clerks and lawyers to the fields and the cottages in which the nation truly lives. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, weaving, far from being despised as fit only for the illiterate poor, has become a sacred calling and bids fair to attain the majesty which belonged to it in days of yore in India. The call of agriculture too is appealing to more and more educated youths as years go by and we may be sure that once the idea catches the imagination of the nation, just as weaving has done, it will become as popular an avocation as the profession of a lawyer or a doctor is to-day. We are glad to see that a movement has been initiated in Bengal with a view to popularise agriculture as a profession among the younger generation. The progress of the movement will be watched with the keenest interest. It will be well if in other provinces too similar movements spring up and the attention of our university graduates and other educated youths is diverted towards agriculture, than which there can certainly be no nobler calling, as it is concerned with making two blades of grass grow where there is only one.

The Excise Committee.

It is generally believed that when Government do not want to effect a reform in the administration for which there is a popular clamour they appoint a commission or a committee to make an inquiry and report on the advisability of the introduction of that reform. Past experience has given ample ground for entertaining such a belief. More often than not the appointment of a commission or a committee means nothing more than a device to delay the introduction of a reform. We presume that the Excise Committee was not appointed with the same intention by the Government of Bombay. The Committee held several sittings and a mass of evidence was collected. Almost all the persons interested in social welfare who gave evidence before the Committee advocated the policy of prohibition and even the officials and those connected with the liquor trade, who appeared to be pledged to defend the present excise policy of Government, had to admit, in the course of their cross-examination by some of the members of the Committee, the failure of the present policy effectively to check the spread of drunkenness. The popular opinion pointed to the only inevitable conclusion and that was prohibition, whether carried out immediately or in the course of a few years. Unfortunately before the Committee's work could be finished its chairman became ill and shortly passed away. No doubt the Committee suffered a serious loss by the untimely death of its chairman, for the late Rao Bahadur Sathe was well fitted to preside over such a Committee. It seems, however, that the Committee's labours have ended with its chairman's life. Though nearly two months have pased since Rao Bahadur Sathe died, no appointment has been made to fill up the vacancy. It is whispered in certain quarters that further inquiries by the Committee are likely to be indefinitely postponed. Is there any truth in this? The public would like to know whether the Government have despaired of finding out a gentleman of colourless views to preside over the Committee or of finding out means to satisfy the demand of the public already evinced in the evidence before the Committee. The word 'failure' is already writ large over the "Reforms"; and we had serious doubts when the Committee was appointed as to whether the Minister in charge of the Excise Department would be able to effect any reform in the administration of that Department under the present distribution of finances between the transferred and the reserved departments; but we had not expected that the Committee's work would be denied even a decent burial.

Beggars in Bombay.

We agree with much that Mr. P. G. Naik wrote in these columns the other day, that more organised attempts should be made to remove the sick and the dying beggars to the Beggars' Camp by forming centres in the city and enlisting the services of willing workers to collect them. It is not enough to send out officers of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee at the interval of a fortnight. Since we wrote last on this subject, we regret, the number of starved and sick beggars has not at all decreased; on the other hand we see more of such unfortunate men in almost every part of the city. We see them in all conditions sometimes so weak from starvation and disease that they merely lie down in a comatose condition awaiting death. We are afraid the work done towards the alleviation of their sufferings is not at all in proportion to the wealth and power of this great city, and it is a disgrace that the efforts of the Relief Committee should not be more adequately backed up by the rich citizens of Bombay. Mr. Naik's letter deserves the careful attention of all concerned, especially the Relief Committee. In the concluding paragraph Mr. Naik refers to the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation and the Government and regrets that nothing has been done in the matter. Only those people are disappointed who expect much, and we were not of them. At any rate the Relief Committee cannot do better than enlist the services of the Social Service League in this regard.

Edmund Burke and Brahmins.

"N. M. S." writes from Mahuva:—

"Sir,—In your leading article 'Asiatic Federation' of the issue of 16th instant, you write: "Tradition has it that Edmund Burke had some Brahmins with him. If there be any truth in this, we do not know what became of those Brahmins." That tradition is not legendary but based on historical fact which can be easily verified: for there are living to-day in Broach descendants of the enterprising Bhargav Brahmin, who, being connected with the Court of the Peshwas at Poona, was sent out by them to England on a political mission. Unfortunately, he was stranded in London and taken ill, when the humanitarian Burke befriended him and gave him shelter under his hospitable roof. He nursed him during his illness and subsequently arranged for his passage back to India. I hope to be able to give your readers more detailed information on the subject, after communicating with a friend at Broach."

FUTURE OF MOSUL

BRITAIN'S THREEFOLD PLEDGE

ISMET AGAINST LEAGUE'S ARBITRATION.

PROPOSAL FOR PLEBISCITE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Lausanne.—Ismet Pasha opened the discussion on the future of Mosul to-day by a long speech in the course of which he read a prodigious document of 35 pages. Ismet claimed that the entire province of Mosul belonged to Turkey owing to the fact that the majority of the population there was Turkish.

Lord Curzon then made a long speech in which he refuted Ismet's contentions and pointed out that there were from fifty to sixty thousand Arabs in Mosul city alone, whereas Ismet had asserted that there were only twenty thousand Arabs in the entire vilayet. Britain was under a threefold pledge. Firstly, to the inhabitants of Mosul that they would not be returned to Turkish rule; secondly, to the Arabs; and thirdly to the League of Nations, without whose authority they could not abandon their territory. Lord Curzon stated that it was impossible for Britain to break her word and to return Mosul to Turkey.

Lord Curzon's proposal to submit the question to the League was strongly supported by M Bompard and Sgr. Garroni, for France and Italy respectively. The meeting then adjourned to allow Ismet to consider his reply.

PROPOSED PLEBISCITE.

When the sitting was resumed, Ismet Pasha declared that Turkey would not accept arbitration regarding the disposal of any portion of Turkish territory. He proposed a plebiscite in Mosul.

Lord Curzon rejected this proposal and remarked that the case of Upper Silesia in spite of a plebiscite there had eventually come before the League of Nations. Hence, it was better, he considered, to refer the question of Mosul to the League of Nations immediately.—Reuter.

CURZON'S PROPOSAL.

PLEA FOR REFERRING TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Jan. 23

Lausanne.—Before the plenary session of the Conference to-day, Lord Curzon proposed that the Mosul question should be referred to the League of Nations. He intimated that Britain was ready to abide by the result.—Reuter

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Lausanne.—Notwithstanding the Allies' renewed appeals, Turkey refused to reconsider her decision whereupon Lord Curzon announced his intention personally to submit the question of Mosul to the League of Nations. He declared that military protection of the vilayet of Mosul was for the most part in the hands of the people themselves; it was not garrisoned by British troops but by native forces and native levies. Kurdistan was held by Kurdish and Assyrian levies and no regular British troops were there. The security of the remainder of the vilayet was maintained by Arab troops commanded by Arab officers and paid by Emir Feisul. There was only a very small number of British troops in the north of Baghdad.

"A DEFEATED TURKEY."

Proceeding, Lord Curzon combated Turkish contentions with regard to population of Mosul and economic and strategic considerations and emphasised that British armies wrested Mesopotamia from Turkey; and authoritative Turkish statesmen had repeatedly stated that, recognising their defeat in war, they were quite prepared to accept the severance of territories inhabited mostly by peoples of other races. Neither the Kurds, the Arabs nor the local Turks ever required a plebiscite and the only people requesting it were the Turks in Angora; yet, Ismet Pasha said that it was contrary to the modern spirit to impose on the people something for which they did not ask.

Lord Curzon further contended that the Turkish army placed in Mosul would have Baghdad at its mercy and could cut off its wheat supply almost at a moment's notice and make an Arab kingdom well nigh impossible.

Lord Curzon denied that Britain's attitude was in any way affected by the question of oil and declared that since he became the Foreign Minister he had never spoken to any oil magnate; but, he doubted whether others present could say the same. He declared that the Turkish delegation was sent to London from Lausanne without his knowledge but it came back quickly when it found that there was no busines to be done behind his back. He pointed out that the British Government was breaking down oil monopoly by associating the interests of other countries in the concession in Irak from which Irak itself would be the gainer if the exploitation was successful.—Reuter.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN DELEGATES' SUPPORT.

OXFORD, Jan. 23.

The first Commission of the Lausanne Conference under the Presidency of Lord Curzon this morning began the discussion of the frontiers of Mosul. According to Press reports, Ismet Pasha opened the discussion with a reiteration of the old arguments. He claimed that the entire vilayet belonged to the Turks owing to the majority of the population being Turkish. Lord Curzon then spoke at great length.

Lord Curzon proposed that the question of the future Northern frontier of the mandatory territory of Iraq should be referred to the League of Nations. The British Gov-

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"RUTHLESS MILITARISM."

SENATOR BORAH'S DENUNCIATION.

ITALY TRIES FOR ANOTHER DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Washington.—Senator Borah, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, has issued a long statement denouncing France's "ruthless militarism" in the Ruhr and demanding that the United States should utter a formal protest.—Reuter

ITALY TRIES FOR ANOTHER DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Rome.—Speaking in the Cabinet to-day, Sig. Mussolini referred to the situation on the Ruhr and declared that Government would take very active steps to avoid still greater complications and to produce, as soon as possible, a calmer atmosphere in order to permit a renewed discussion of the problems of reparations and Inter-Allied debts.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTER AT MUNICH

SAFETY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—It is understood that Germany has informed France that the Bavarian Government has declared its inability to guarantee the safety of the French Minister at Munich.—Reuter.

FRENCH SUBJECTS FAIL TO GET FOOD IN HOTELS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Berlin.—As a result of the Munich hotel employees ultimatum to strike if they did not leave, the French and Belgian members of the Allied Control Mission were forced to leave the hotel and departed for Mayence.

It is reported that the French Minister at Munich also joined them. French ourists who were also evicted from hotels left after vainly trying to get food in estaurants.—Reuter.

PEOPLE TALKING OF WAR.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Cologne.—General Godley has requested explicit instructions regarding the French arrests of Germans in the British zone. The German newspapers declare that the British participation in the arrests will be tantamount to definite association with the French policy. The population is more despondent and bitter towards the French and less tolerant towards the British. They talk freely of war, asserting that it is now a question of time and boasting that there are plenty of German armaments and also plenty available at Krupp's works in Russia. Authorities consider that such assertions, as also stories of Ludendroff's heading aggressive plans, are moonshine.

Essen.—A French official statement affirms that considerable movement of troops has occurred in the unoccupied territory.

Further strikes have occurred in several railway stations on the appearance of Belgian troops. The German authorities assert that not a single truck of coal loaded on the Ruhr from the date of occupation upto January 21st has reached France.

BANKS' NON-COOPERATION.

The Banks at Bochum and Essen have decided not to serve French subjects.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says that the Belgians have arrested the Burgomaster of Duisburg.

An Essen telegram reports that French engineers have superseded the telephone and telegraph officials who went on strike.—Reuter.

POSTAL WORKERS' DECISION.

TELEPHONISTS TO DISCONNECT TELEPHONES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Essen.—Passive resistance on the part of the postal workers is exemplified by the decision of the telephonists to disconnect the telephones used by the French mission. The French have now occupied the telephone cable room at the Essen Post Office with the object of preventing any tampering with wires in the event of a strike. The return of the Dortmund strikers to work has considerably eased the railway position here but traffic is still uncertain. The railway management have forbidden the railway employees to facilitate the passage of trains operated by the French drivers, a number of whom have been drafted into the Ruhr to replace the recalcitrant Germans.

The position in the mines is still one of watchfulness. Only one mine has been actually working properly. Others are waiting the result of the trial of the mine directors at Mainz on Wednesday.—Reuter.

STINNES MINES STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

An Essen message via Berlin says that the employees in the Stinnes mines announced a strike to-day owing to the French

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OIL OR PRESTIGE?

CURZON CHARGES TURKEY WITH IMPERIALISM.

ISMET REFUSES ARBITRATION OF LEAGUE.

ENGLAND HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERVENE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan, 23 Recd. 6-10 p.m.

The Territorial Committee presided over by Curzon began this morning the discussion of the question of Mosul. Ismet expounded the Turkish thesis, claiming the vilayet for reasons you already know. Curzon wishing to refute the Turkish thesis quoted England's engagement towards the Arabs on the subject of Mosul, and declared that it was for the British Government a question of prestige especially after the victory won by English arms. Continuing Curzon went so far as to affirm that England had considered favourably the reconstitution of the Turkish State, confiding in the assurances of responsible Turkish politicians that Turkey had renounced all Imperialistic policy and aims. The Turkish claims to Mosul were in contradiction to those assurances.

NO INTEREST IN OIL.

On the subject of the aspirations of the populations Curzon pretended that the population of the district of Mosul was hostile to the return of Turkish rule, and added that the Assyro-Chaldeans are preparing for armed resistance against the eventual return of the Turk. He further added that England does not go to Mosul for the sake of oil, that the oil is the interest of the whole world which will share equitably in the exploitation, and that the Government of Iraq will profit largely from it as Turkey also will profit from it for Anatolia.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION.

Curzon concluded his speech by declaring that he thought he had refuted Ismet's arguments, but that, nevertheless, to show goodwill, he proposed to submit the question of the delimitation of the frontier of Iraq to the arbitration of the League of Nations. After Curzon Bompard said that the cases for both parties seemed equally tenable and hoped that they would agree to arbitration. Ismet deferred his reply to the session of this afternoon at six o'clock.

FEEBLENESS OF BRITISH ARGUMENT

Neutral circles are unanimous in remarking on the feebleness of Curzon's line of argument. Thus, Curzon pretends that British prestige is involved in the promise made to the Arabs, when Feisal himself declared officially at Damascus on February 15 1920 that the English Government in the 1915 negotiations with the Sharif Huseyn had given no undertaking to include the vilayet of Mosul in the future Arab State. Curzon's assertion that England, welcomed the idea of reconstituting Turkish national unity provokes ironical comments. His gratuitous assertions concerning the alleged hostility of the populations to the return of Turkish rule are also hailed with scepticism, especially with regard to the bellicose intentions of the Assyro-Chaldeans. On that subject I am able to affirm on sound authority that Agha Petros, the Assyro-Chaldean general and unofficial representative at Lausanne, stated to a Turkish personage that he was disgusted with the selfish policy of the Powers and ready to place the Assyro-Chaldean armed forces at the disposal of Turkey, proposing when occasion offered, to make an official pronouncement to that effect. I think I know that in the session which is meeting now Turkey will refuse the English proposal of arbitration by the League of Nations and will demand the restoration of Mosul.

ISMETS REPLY TO BRITISH PROPOSAL.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 23, 1-10 p.m.

At yesterday's evening session Ismet replied to the British proposal, categorically refusing the arbitration of the League of Nations and declaring that it is impossible for Turkey to expect that procedure for deciding the fate of territory belonging to her. He expressed the opinion on the other hand that the difficulties objected by England to the organisation of a plebiscite could easily be overcome. He wished to know also by what right England was intervening in the question of Mosul. Curzon replied that England was the mandatory Power speaking in the name of the Government of Iraq. Ismet having reminded him that Turkey has never recognised such a mandate, the British delegate made an allusion to Ismet's statement concerning Syria, and said that Turkey had settled the frontier of Syria for the Syrians with France and thus recognised the French mandate over Syria and that the position of England in Iraq was identical with that of France in Syria. Ismet replied that Turkey had signed an agreement with France as a belligerent Power occupying *de facto* territory, but that did not all imply acknowledgment of a mandate. Ismet added that Turkey does not recognise any mandate over any part of the territory detached from the Ottoman Empire. This statement of Ismet will find an echo in the heart of every Muslim. The Arabs, Syrians and Iraqis, lulled by the chimerical hopes which the Allies made to glitter before their eyes, will be forced to recognise the magnanimity of Turkey, who not only forgets her wrongs, but is to-day the only Power who defends their right to independence, at the risk of drawing on herself the animosity of a coalition of the Christian world. The Syro-Palestinian Nationalist delegation has to-day addressed a letter to Ismet of thanks for his favourable attitude to their aspirations for independence. As one might have expected Bompard and Garroni supported the point of view of Curzon, who said that England would make application of Article 11 of the Pact of the League of Nations, and seeing the danger of war resulting from the situation would at once claim the intervention of the Council of the League of Nations and the application of the sanctions provided for such a case. As everyone is aware that Turkey will refuse to sign the treaty without settlement of the question of Mosul, one might ask, in presence of the *intransigeance* of England, whether a rupture has not become inevitable. But however paradoxical it may appear, pourparlers continue at the end of the session.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

The English Press having received its orders criticises the attitude of the Turkish delegation, accused of disrespect towards the League of Nations. Now one recalls how a little while before the last Greek offensive in Anatolia the Persian delegate on the League of Nations had asked for the intervention of the League in the Turco-Greek conflict. But as England then desired the continuation of hostilities, no neutral or Allied Power dared support the Persian demand. One easily understands to-day Turkey's legitimate distrust of the arbitration of an institution which, so lately to please England, took no interest in the Turkish question and did nothing to stop the bloodshed Curzon asked the Secretary General ostentatiously for the *ordre du jour* of the next session, to make it quite clear that in spite of tirades he did not wish to break off the negotiations. However one must avoid optimism in view of the possibility of an English manoeuvre to gain time. The Greek military preparations revealed by Fraugoulis, former Hellenic representative on the League of Nations, are active on the instigation of England, and the Athens representative abstained from taking part in the action of his French and Italian colleagues advising moderation to the revolutionary Government. The rumour runs with persistence that the draft treaty elaborated by the Allies will be submitted on Monday to the Turkish delegation who will have to reply within three days.

"ASIATIC MENACE."

SOUTH AFRICAN LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Capetown.—In the House of Assembly to-day Sir Abe Bailey asked whether the Government intended to introduce legislation this session dealing with the Asiatic menace. Mr. Duncan, Minister for Interior, replied that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce legislation this session dealing differentially with the Asiatics.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council heard the application to-day made on behalf of Zaghlul Pasha for leave to appeal against the Gibraltar High Court's refusal to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus. The Court has adjourned the case for a fortnight to elucidate how far the English law applies in Gibraltar.—Reuter.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

The following statement was made by the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee in the Legislative Assembly regarding the institution of a fund for repatriation of Mahummadan pilgrims:—According to information furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Central Haj Committee of India, the amount collected upto the 31st December 1922 is Rs. 32,067-12-6. Out of this Rs. 19,270-11-0 have already been paid to the British Agency in Jeddah for the repatriation of 359 destitute Indian pilgrims and a draft for a further sum of Rs 19,394 has also been received for payment from the same Agency on account of the repatriation of 695 additional pilgrims. When this sum has been paid the balance available will be Rs. 2,403-1-6. The funds of the Central Haj Committee have been deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Delhi."

In another statement Mr. Chatterjee said: (a) According to informaition furnished by the Government of Bombay, 8,575 pilgrims left Bombay and 3,975 Karachi for the Hedjaz during the last Haj season, making 12,550 in all. Of those leaving Bombay 6,953 were from India (including Burma) and Indian States. No information is available from Karachi.

(b) Accoding to figures furnished by the Government of Bombay 11,410 pilgrims returned from the Hedjaz to Bombay and Karachi during the last season. No information is available as to how many of these were Indians. The mere comparison of outgoing and returning figures does not however give a correct indication of the number of pilgrims yet to return since a certain number of pilgrims who do not touch India on the outward journey return this way..

NO REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

REBUFF TO CO-OPERATORS

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The long expected despatch of the Secretary of State has been published. It was placed in both the Houses of the Legislature to-day and caused not a little disappointment in non-official circles. The despatch is the result of a resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921 after a lively debate initiated by Rai Bahadur Jadunath Mazumdar for an early grant of responsible Government. That debate it will be remembered took place at a time when the Non-co-operation movement was in its full swing and it was due to the nervousness of the bureaucracy at the rapid advance of the movement at that time that Sir William Vincent, then the Home Member, agreed to communicate to the Secretary of State the wishes of the Assembly for a revision of the new constitution earlier than the statutory period. But now the movement has received a great set back and several incidents have recently happened necessitating the postponement of the extreme form of Non-co-operation. Moreover a division of opinion prevails among the Congress leaders on certain important items of the programme. This, therefore, was the proper time for the new Secretary of State to draft his reply and so, after a delay of more than a year, when the Non-co-operation movement was at a low ebb, Lord Peel evidently, on pressure being brought to bear upon him by the Government of India, sent dispatch, which is now damping the aspirations of the Liberals co-operators, By shelving the question of self-government for India to an indefinite age, while the Assembly wanted an immediate revision of the present constitution, with a view to earlier grant of responsible Government. The Secretary of State, after "mature consideration" states that the policy of British Government is to make further progress in the direction of self-government dependent upon the experience of the practical results achieved in the working of the new constitution as a whole. The assumption that progress is possible of achievement only by further amendment of the Government of India Act is characterised by Lord Peel as fundamentally erroneous and it is asserted that there is room within the structure of the new constitution for the legislatures to develop and establish for themselves a position in conformity with the spirit of the Act. But it is not the talking merits of individual members in the legislature that will bring reform but "a vigorous and instructed body of electorate operating not only in the legislatures but also in the constituencies. Until this foundation has been laid progress would not be assisted and might indeed be retarded."

This indeed is a warning to the co-operators to educate and influence the electorates to their side. Furthermore, the despatch states that six months is hardly a sufficient period to enable the machinery to be adequetely tested. For all these reasons the successor of Mr. Montagu at Whitehall has decided not to entertain the proposal for a revision of the present constitution.

Coming as it does so soon after the interview of Dr. Sapru and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's statement and just before Mrs. Besant's Delhi Conference, the despatch has an interest all its own and may form the subject of a motion in the Legislature during the present session. At the moment of writing several indignant criticisms have been expressed by the non-official members on the despatch of the Secretary of State, which, in some quarters, is regarded as "hope killing."

THUS FAR—AND NO MORE.

VISCOUNT PEEL'S REPLY TO VICEROY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 24.

Viscount Peel has addressed the following despatch dated November 2nd to the Governor General in Council regarding the policy with reference to the Government of India Act:—

"My Lord, more than a year has elapsed since your Excellency's Government forwarded to my predecessor the report of a debate which took place in the Legislative Assembly in September of last year as a result of which a motion was carried recommending that the Secretary of State should be informed that the Assembly was of opinion that the progress made by India on the path to responsible Government warrants a re-examination or revision of the constitution at an earlier date than 1920. On the 28th February last my predecessor stated in reply to a question, put to him in the House of Commons, that he intended to address a despatch to your Excellency's Government in reply to this motion, which would follow generally the lines of his speech in the course of the debate on the address a fortnight earlier. Circumstances, however, prevented the fulfilment of this intention and since it has fallen to myself to make the reply, which it is desirable, that the Assembly should receive. I do not imagine that Your Excellency's Government will have expected that I should address myself to so large and important a question without mature consideration even though some further delay was involved.

FUNDAMENTALLY ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTION.

"The result of my consideration is that I have little to add to, and nothing to qualify in the statement of the case made by my predecessor in the concluding portion of his speech in the House of Commons on the 14th

(Continued on next page).

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEADERS.

BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.

The Indian National Congress that has just concluded its thirty-seventh sittings at Gaya has reaffirmed its faith in non-violent, Non-Cooperation. It was the most momentous session in its long and glorious history. Its trusted leaders had been forcibly snatched away from our midst for no other offence than that they refused to bow to the wishes of a Government, not their own. The inspiring personality of Mahatma Gandhi was missed by all. The absence of the Ali Brothers was keenly felt Lala Lajpat Rai could not be there to contribute to our discussions. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad's forced absence deprived us of his valuable assistance in our deliberations. Many adherents of the Congress had been continued within the sombre walls, because they dared to assert their rights of citizenship. Still, the Congress met with the frim resolve to march towards its appointed goal. "You can murder me," it said, "but I refuse to commit suicide." And, the differences of opinions, on the platform, only manifested, in my humble opinion, the unanimous desire of the great assembly to fulfil this grim determination. It is true that party system attempted to dominate the proceedings, but, be it remembered that Mr. Das's party is a constitutional body owing allegiance to the Congress. The distinguished leaders of the Swaraj Party have made it clear beyond doubt that their organization is in no way an extra—Congress body in the sense of the National Liberal Leagues or the National Home Rule Leagues.

DECISION AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

The decision of the Congress against Council entry cannot be alleged to be based merely on the loyalty of the majority to the Mahatma. It represented the considered conviction of the country against entry into Councils. I shall not canvass here the reasons that led the majority to that conclusion. The majority may be right it may be wrong. But, the fact is there that the Congress has represented the will of the Nation. Only we ought to realise that it is not to our best interests to contest the elections with the Country against us. Of course, I do not dispute the right of the minority to form its own organization with the view of making itself the majority in the assembly. The minority members have the undoubted right to agitate the country and convince it that the Congress programme is not calculated to improve the political conditions obtaining at present. They may do anything to get the present decision reversed. But a contest at the elections will, unfortunately, break the solidarity of the Congress. Once the solidarity is broken, the Congress will cease to command the fear of its opponents. The result is obvious. It will be clear as day-light. I maintain that the united front and our solidarity have been mainly responsible, these three years, for the success, however partial, of our fight. I maintain that this solidarity alone is the main cause of the now historic climb-down of the Government on the Christmas of 1921. Can we not, at any price, bring back the old conditions which made even Lord Reading tremble? Without presumption, I put the question directly to Deshbhandu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan. I appeal to them and to a host of others of their school of thought to ponder over for a moment if the best interests of the country could be served by going directly against the expressed will of India even if such will is wrong. I put it to them, because they are men who have sacrificed all that was best in them for the best and lasting interests of the Motherland. I may confess here that I am by no means happy that I belong to the majority. For, the responsibility undertaken is huge. I appeal to the minority now to co-operate with the majority in carrying out the resolutions of the Congress and making the campaign a success. If the campaign is brought to a successful finish, as I have no doubt we can by a United front, then all these incidental questions like Council entry, etc., can be easily brushed aside. In a struggle of this kind, we cannot afford to lose the services of men of the calibre of Deshbandu, the Panditji and Hakim Saheb. It is, therefore, that I repeat the appeal with all the fervour I could command that they should, in the interests of the country they so passionately love, agree to sink the present controversy and come back as before to lead the Nation from victory to victory.

"CONGRESS" EDITOR ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 24.

Srijut Madduri Annapurniah editor of the "Congress" was arrested under section 124 (A) at the "Congress" office on 23rd instant. He was the first student to Non-Cooperate in Andhradesa. He organised Andhrayavajan Swarajya Sabha, published several political pamphlets, carried on Congress propaganda assiduously and started the "Congress" as a manuscript weekly in March 1922, and made it a leading weekly. Sjt. Annapurniah was called by the District Magistrate twice before. He is quite cheerful and said "now I have my due."

MULSHI MELA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 23.

Mulshi Satyagrah Mela was sent to Gaya Congress for giving information on Mulshi affairs and to collect funds for Satyagrah. The Mela afterwards went to Benares and Allahabad where Rs. 400 were collected. It arrived at Cawnpore on the 20th and on the very day Rs. 100 were collected through the influence of Shrijut Jog and other leaders of Cawnpore. The city is giving good response to the movement.

FRUITS OF "CO-OPERATION."

MERRIMENT IN OFFICAL CAMP.

DEMOCRATS BUSY ORGANISING.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly in respect of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill are dull and uninviting, though, from a visitor's point of view, they provide good many lessons to the electorates. It is an unequal game in which a few non-officials argue unsuccessfully before an unbending bureaucracy for small mercies on behalf of the people whom they claim to represent. Dr. Sapru, in his interview, the other day, explained the difficulties of Government, faced as it is with a strong non-official majority whom it has to satisfy at every turn. But to an observer of the debates from the gallery the impression is quite different. Government have during the last few days been scoring a succession of victories and suffering only occasional defeats over the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. The reasons are practically the same as I indicated in one of my previous messages. The non-official elected members present are very few, notwithstanding the Whip of the Democratic Party, Dr. Gour, might infuse some life into the proceedings of the Assembly. But he has not cared to come to Delhi, although he had given notice of several amendments to the Bill, besides interpellations. Members from the Punjab, Bengal and the Central Provinces are the greatest sinners in this respect and if the non-official attendance were to continue as at present there will undoubtedly be more victories for Government benches during this session. The Bill, in spite of its inherent defects, such as were pointed out by Mr. Kabirudin Ahmad the other day, is important enough to require the serious consideration of all the elected members of the Assembly. But many of them have preferred to remain at home and even among those who are present there are splits and differences which easily benefit the Government. The action of those who have thought it fit to stay away from the discussion of such an important measure affecting the life and liberty of every citizen cannot be too strongly condemned.

SPLIT IN LEGISLATIVE CAMP.

The causes of the differences among those present must be left to be detailed when more material evidence is collected. But now it is sufficient to state that while the Democratic Party is unfortunately divided into factions, the National Party is merrily spending its time by hobnobbing with Government. The Democratic Party has found a new leader in Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, but he has hardly had time to round up the followers. Sir Sivaswami Iyer, the leader of the National Party, is yet to arrive from England and in his absence his followers have been straying into very questionable paths. The nominated members especially of Bihar and Orissa have been faithfully discharging their duties by invariably throwing in their lot with Government. No wonder that every time a division is taken the result is announced amid loud official applause.

STRENGTH OF TREASURY BENCH.

The arguments advanced from the official benches are the same, namely, "the proposal made in this section is in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Lowndes Committee and all the local Governments have approved of it. Moreover the need for such a section was felt so early as 1870 or so and Government intend now to make the old section clearer by the new provision made in the Bill."

The object of the few non-officials who are taking real interest in the Bill is to give only reasonable powers to the magistracy and the police and provide all necessary safeguards in the interests of the criminals and the convenience of the general public. Messrs. Agnihotri, Kabirudin Ahmad, Seshagiri Iyer, Rangachari, Vishandas and Shahani and Kamat of the Democratic Party are the only persons to cry horse on the non-official side, being occasionally joined by Mr. Iswara Saran an, independent Liberal and Dr. Sarbadhikari, a National Liberal. The Government are ably represented in Sir Henry Monc'off Smith, Sir Malcolm Hailey and Mr. Tonkinson. The speeches made on the Treasury Benches are considerably lacking in study and breadth of vision, which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir William Vincent were attempting to exhibit. Sir Malcolm Hailey continues to be the same old civilian of the die-hard type. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, as stiff-necked as he ever was, and Mr. Tonkinson, as strict as his red tape. The non-officials openly accuse Government of want of liberality and of a desire to arm the magistrates and the police with more powers. Government deny these accusations and adhere to the Lowndes Committee Report. The division bell rings and at once you see all the secretaries and members of Government hurrying with files in hand to the Government lobby. The whole nominated lot accompanying them with apparently easy conscience and most of the members of the National Party following suit. The Democratic party also shows its division some of the members prefer to remain neutral, while others go to support the non-official demand.

This is the scene that is being witnessed every day in the Legislative Assembly and no wonder Government every time comes out victorious. Sir John Stanyon has been only European non-official who has been an impartial advocate. He never minced his words whenever he had to oppose the Government and also whenever he thought fit to oppose the non-official amendment. His reasonings are well balanced, cogent and convincing and many a time his speech turned the scales. Today he voted with the non-officials on an important amendment in which peculiarly enough ,Dr. Sarbadhikari, the acting leader and Mr. Samarth, the Chief Whip of the National Party voted with Government. This is the way that some of members of the National Party are serving their conscience and constituents.

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC PARTY

As for the Democratic Party, it is satisfactory to note that there are signs that it will survive its present troubles and shocks Mr Rangachari, who was been ably and successfully leading the party through thick and thin during the last so many months, has handed over the reins to Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, who will no doubt have a hard time in the beginning to steer the ship through. Mr. Iyer has robust optimism and his honesty of purpose will be of great advantage in bringing to his side friends who have not yet openly declared themselves as Democrats in the Assembly. With Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and Mr. Neogy as Secretaries and Mr. Ginwalla as Chief Whip the Party is bound to grow strong, although for the time being it is torn by internal dissensions based on personal differences. The statement which its President made to the press to-day explaining the strength of his party and outlining its policy and programme breathes an air of confidence. This is the first time that the Democratic Party makes its policy know to the country and from this point of view the views set forth by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer in consultation, I understand, with Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Kamat, and Mr. Vishandas will be read with interest. The Party has as its goal dominion self-Government within the Empire and with this end in view it will urge the democratisation of the existing machinery of Government as rapidly as possible.

The Despatch of Lord Peel to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow will have some startling revelations and probably it will serve as another eye-opener to those who have been thinking of achieving self-Government through the working of the present Government of India Act.

NO REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

February last. The policy deliberately adopted by Parliament in enacting the Act of 1919 and recently reaffirmed by the present head of His Majesty's Government was to provide an instalment of self-government but at the same time to make further progress in that direction dependent upon experience of the practical results achieved in the working of the new constitution as a whole. It would have been a matter for surprise had any speaker in the Indian debate of September of last year attempted to prove as the result of six months experience of a new constitution that its possibilities were exhausted and that nothing remained to be learnt from further experience of its operation. No such attempt was made, and the arguments used in support of the motion consequently lose some of their cogency in my view for three reasons. In the first place they assumed that progress is impossible under the existing constitution and can be achieved only by further amendment of the Government of India Act. This assumption I believe to be fundamentally erroneous.

The outstanding feature of the change made by that Act of 1919 was that it provided British India with a progressive constitution in place of an inelastic system of Government and that consequently there is room within the structure of that constitution for the legislatures to develop and establish for themselves a position in conformity with the spirit of the Act.

"In the second place however great the merits shown by the legislatures as a whole and by individual members (and I am far from wishing to underrate them) the fact remains that the merits and capabilities of the electors have no yet been tested by time and experience. The foundation of all constitutional development must be the presence of a vigorous and instructed body of public opinion operating not only in the legislatures but what is even more important in the constituencies. Until this foundation has been firmly laid progress would not be assisted and might indeed be retarted if fresh responsibilities were added to those with which the electors have so recently been entrusted.

"Thirdly the new constitutional machinery has to be tested in its working as a whole. Changes have been made as the result of the Act of 1919 in the composition, powers and responsibilities not only of the legislatures but also of the executive Government. The estimate of the success of the new system could pretend to completeness which was not based upon proof of the capacity of these bodies as now constituted to administer the duties entrusted to them, duties which from the point of view of the public welfare or are least as important as those of the Legislatures and trustworthy proof of such capacity can only be established by experienced of the extent to which the increased association of Indians in the sphere of extcutive responsibility has justified itself in practice.

"I would add that even were these reasons for patience less cogent and opinion based upon six months experince of its working that a new constitution, in the elaboration of which over two years were occupied, stands in need of revision is hardly likely to commend itself to Parliament, since it is clear that sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the new machinery to be adequately tested. It would in fact be without precedent if a constitution deliberately framed to provide a bas's for development in whatever directions experience may indicate were to be brought under review within a few months of its inauguration and indeed any such process could hardly fail to deprive the constitution of a large element of its value by constitution prematurely the precise direction in waich further progress is to be made.

"I shall be glad if your Excellency's Government will cause copies of this despatch to be laid on the table of both chambers of the Indian Legislature.

Mr. Frank. B. Noyes the President of the Associated Press of America with Mrs. and Miss Noyes arrived in Calcutta by S. S. "Elephant" from Rangoon. After a brief stay in Calcutta he will make a short tour in India visiting Delhi, Agra and Bombay whence he will proceed to Colombo.—(A. P.).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

REITERATION OF PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

"In some quarters there has been jubilation at what is considered to be the break-up of the Democratic Party" said Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, the newly elected President, to the Associated Press representative in the course of an interview. "There is no doubt the wish has been farther to the thought in such cases, but far from our going to pieces, we hope, in the coming session, to show ourselves even stronger than we were before. It is true there have been some difference of opinion among the members. Such differences exist in political parties all over the world. They do not spell disruption. On the other hand they have enabled us to appreciate the view point of each other and we hope to show in the coming session that we are united in object and action." Asked to state the policy of the party. Mr. Iyer explained, "it is not necessary to restate very elaborately our views. To put them shortly, our goal is Dominion self-Government within the Empire. To achieve this end we aim at democratising the existing machinery of Government as rapidly as possible. Every Executive Councillor to be appointed hereafter must be chosen from the representatives of the people in the Assembly. Such Councillor must be responsible both to the people and to the Assembly and must be able to be replaced by an adverse vote of the Assembly.

Secondly, in fiscal matters we shall have as complete an autonomy as is enjoyed by the self-governing countries. There should be no interference whatsoever from Whitehall. This is what the Joint Parliamentary Committee recommended and we shall fight for it strenuously. We have suffered long and disastrously from the policy dictated in the interests of the British tax-payer.

CITIZEN ARMY.

Thirdly, as regards the military we consider that the standing army should give way to the citizen army, that the present strength is unnecessary, that the Indian element in it should be very largely increased, that the British element should be considerably reduced, that the army should be mainly officered by Indians, that Sandhurst is expensive, the headquarters establishment should be greatly cut down and that Military colleges affording facilities for complete training in India should be established. We feel that the present strength is so burdensome to the country that if it is allowed to continue, progress in every department would become impossible.

Fourthly, the services must begin to be recruited solely in India and the European element must be gradually eliminated.

Fifthly, we consider that it would be an unwarranted interference with the Government here and with the legislature if a Commission is appointed to enquire into the grievances of the services.

Sixthly, we shall press for the grant of political amnesty for persons already in jail, to the grant of full citizen rights to persons who have come out of the jail to enable them to enter councils with a view to do constructive work and shall avail ourselves of every opportunity to induce the authorities to remove the grievances of the people which have led to the withholding of cooperation by a large section of our countrymen with the existing Government.

Seventhly, as there is unquestionably a considerable distrust in the country we consider that the interests of the Government, as well as of the people, require that there should be a thorough examination of the causes which have led to this want of confidence. We shall insist on enquiries being conducted by a statutory commission mainly composed of representative Indians into the matter.

MEDIATION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

Eighthly, we shall endeavour to bring about rapproachment between those who hold that the Government is so bad that it cannot be mended and the authorities who consider that a section of the people are so irreconcileable that they cannot be conciliated.

Ninthly. the voting power of the Assembly should in no way be restricted. It should comprise every subject which is within the cognizance of the executive Government.

Lastly, we shall ask for the exercise of the powers reserved under the devolution rules, (section 19), being put into operation at once. In our opinion, the best interests of the country demand that there should be, notwithstanding the differences of opinion as to the ways and means, a feeling of respect and good will between the officials and non-officials. We shall educate the country to repudiate the suggestion that obligations to be hereafter incurred should be ignored. Such a theory would strike at the very root of our progress and would impair our credit abroad and our stability at home.

NO GOOD IN PARALYSING GOVT.

We hold that these and other reforms can only be brought about by a strenuous campaign within the walls of the Legislature. We are convinced that by attempting to paralyse the activities of the Government, by withholding assistance when legitimately demanded, by observing a spirit of antagonism to the existing institutions no good can be achieved. We are as anxious as the most advanced amongst our countrymen that education should be nationalised, that technical education should be adequately provided, that there should be speedier and cheaper justice, that the Government of the provinces should be entirely in the hands of the Ministers and that the racial animosity should disappear. But in our view these objects should be achieved not by endeavouring to wreck the constitution, not by withholding assistance to Government but by joining it and pointing out to it the defects in as strong a manner as is consistent with loyalty. We are under no delusion as regards the suitability of diarchy to this country. It has been demonstrated in every province that it is unworkable. If the time limit is allowed to pass without further advance in constitutional reform the whole system of Government would be reduced to a farce almost immediately. An advance should be made in the direction of giving the people a complete responsible Government. We shall lose no opportunity to press this on the attention of the Government. We intend also educating the people regarding our aims."

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer on being further questioned emphasised the state management of railways, the necessity of taking measures for improving the position of Indians overseas and bringing currency policy to pre-war standard, namely, fixing of the price of gold mohur at fifteen rupees.

"RUTHLESS MILITARISM."

(Continued from page 7.)

General officer Commanding at Dusseldorf refusing to receive a deputation of protest against the arrest of the manager, Spindle. —Reuter.

MAMBORN MINERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Essen.—A Mamborn telegram states that owing to the failure of the efforts of the Workers' Council of Thyssen mines for an immediate release of Thyssen, the officials and the workers struck this morning. Stinne employees having been similarly unsuccessful at Dusseldor, have also struck. Over hundred thousand men are affected.—Reuter

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A Mainz message states that all Customs officials at Mainz and Gustarburg have ceased work as a protest against the arrest of the Directo. of the Customs Office and othe officials.

Paris.—The work in the mines at Recklinghausen and Mollerschacht has been resumed.—Reuter.

VON LAUZENAUER'S ARREST.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The delicacy of the situation created in Cologne by the French action against the Germans in the British zone is illustrated by a Reuter cable from Cologne. This reports that although the deportation order by the inter-Allied High Commission against Von Lauzenauer, President of the local finance office, for refusing to act under the recent ordinances, was withdrawn on representations of the British authorities, the French authorities arrested him at midnight and conveyed him to Bonn. The British officers were present at the arrest in accordance with customary formality. Von Lauzenauer asked them if they assented to his arrest. They replied that they were acting in accordance with their order.—Reuter.

THREE ARRESTS AT DUSSELDORF.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—A Dusseldorf message says three arrests have been made for insults to the occupation troops at Kray. The population is calm, life is normal and the work is going on as usual.

A GERMAN NOTE IGNORED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—The French Foreign Office has returned the German note protesting against the shooting of a German by a French sentry at Langendreer, saying that it is impossible to accept a note couched in such terms.—Reuter.

FRENCH ARGUMENT OF LEGAL JUSTIFICATION.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—The French reply to the German protest against the arrest of industrialists on the Ruhr maintains that all measures taken by the occupation authorities are completely legal, being the result of German infringements of the Versailles Treaty. The French Government reserves the right to all sanctions necessitated by the attitude of the German Government, officials and nationals.—Reuter.

FRENC ISSUING NEWS SHEET.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Essen.—The French are issuing a news sheet in German for distribution among the population here.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS CORDON COMPLETED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf announces that French customs officials have arrived on the Ruhr and that the establishment of the customs cordon has been completed.—Reuter.

WHO IS MR. WALI KHAN.?

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

Some days ago Reuter regaled us with the report that an Indian Nationalist delegation presided over by Mr. Wali Khan, who is a colleague of Mr. Gandhi, had arrived at Angora and would shortly proceed to Lausanne. The identity of Mr. Wali Khan has now been established. He is no other than Qazi Abdul Wali Khan of Peshawar, who went to Constantinople during the Balkan War as a Muslim volunteer to fight, if possible, on behalf of the Turks. An enthusiastic Mussalman, his political views did not commend themselves to the Government of Sir George Roos-Keppel and on his return home he was interned. After his release from internment, he took part in the Hijrat movement and emigrated to Afghanistan. From Kabul he lately left for Angora in the company of several other Indians. These gentlemen have a perfect right to call themselves Indian Nationalists, but so far as we are aware they have never been authorised by any organisation in this country to represent its views. As for Mr. Abdul Wali, so far from being a friend of Mr. Gandhi, we doubt whether he has ever set his eyes on the Mahatma.

FUTURE OF MOSUL.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

ernment, he said, would be content to refer the matter to the League and abide by the result.

M. Bompard, the French delegate said Lord Curzon's offer to refer the matter to the League was extremely liberal and he fully associated himself with it.

Sgr. Garroni, the Italian delegate, also supported and said Lord Curzon's arguments were clear and his statement was so able that he was very glad to ask the Turks to accept the British Government's liberal suggestion.

Ismet Pasha will reply this evening.

ARAB POPULATION.

In the course of his speech, Lord Curzon disputed the figures advanced by Ismet regarding the vilayet of Mosul. He also pointed out that the Arab population was a quarter of the total population of the vilayet. In the Mosul city alone there were fifty thousand or sixty thousand Arabs. He could not understand Ismet's extraordinary claim that there were only twenty thousand Arabs in the entire Vilayet. Explaining Britain's position, Lord Curzon said she was under threefold pledge. The first to the Arab nation, to whom she had given her promise that they would not be returned to the Turkish rule. Secondly to the Arab King. And thirdly to the League of nations, without whose authority Britain could not abandon the territory. It was impossible for Britain to break her word and return Mosul to key.—B. O. W.

KURDS AND TURKS.

Lord Curzon then dealt successfully with the historical and geographical allusions made by Ismet in his speech. He declared that the entire economic relationship of Mosul was with Syria and Baghdad and not at all with Anatolia. In fact Mosul was only sixty kilomatres from Baghdad. If the frontier asked for by Ismet were granted it would mean the greatest danger for the Arab State. It had remained for Ismet Pasha, continued Curzon, to discover that the Kurds were of the Turkish race. The difference between the Kurds and the Turks was obvious to all and it was clear that the Kurds had a right to autonomy. Lord Curzon further pointed out that the Kurds' deputies at Angora had all been appointed by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, instead of being elected by the population. The question of the oilfields, he added, had absolutely nothing to do with his arguments. In conclusion, Lord Curzon in proposing the submission of the question to the League of Nations pointed out that the League was the most impartial tribunal in the World.—Turkey.—B. O. W.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The foreign exchange market, after being most unsettled, closed to-day with a somewhat better tone. The French francs rallied to 71/47 and a half. The Belgians closed firmer at 80/80. Lira were at 97 and three-quarters. Sterling on New York was 4/66 and a half. The marks were ninety-one to nine-two thousand to a pound.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

On the stock exchange, giltedged securities were inclined to be dull to-day owing to the international situation, but investment in foreign money kept prices firm. The rubber market was very firm and the price of the commodity improved to eighteen pence halfpenny.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The returns for the week ending 15th January again shew a reducti n in the number of totally unemployed. Total figure was 1,854,600 being decreace of 14,819 compared with the preceding week and 365,000 less than at the beginning of the last year.

A Mammonth's tusk twelve feet long with the part of the skull attached has been found in a newly dug gravel pit at Haves in Kent. The discovery was made by workmen at the depth of about ten feet.

INDIAN STATES.

CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

The Provisional Committee of the All-India States Conference has finally decided to shift the venue of the Conference from Bombay to Delhi. On accoont of the useful work that has been undertaken by the Conference a large number of delegates, sympathisers and visitors from all parts of India is expected to attend its first session, which is to be held at Delhi in March 1923.

An informal meeting of some of the leading citizens of Delhi was convened on the night of the 6th January, 1923 on the premises of the Marwari Library. Two Provisional Secretaries as well as some members were nominated to form a deputation for enlisting members of the Reception Committee, and the work has been started in right earnest.

Some of the topics which were suggested ro be included in the agenda of the meeting of workers held on 5th March, 1923 are mentioned below fod general information:—

(1) The annquncement of the goal of full responsible Government in Indian States. (2) The introduction of the element of responsibility in the administration of Indian States at once. (3) The establishment of Representative Bodies, having powers of general inquiry and supervision in Indian States. (4) The establishment of a Legislative Body in each State or for a group of States, having sole powers of making laws and regulations. (5) The cancellation of all repressive laws which are in force in Indian States, etc., etc.

Two new British battleships laid down in December will be named "Nelson" and "Rodney". When they are completed they will form with the battleship "Hood" a squadron commemorating three of the most famous names in the history of the British Navy.

MALEGAON CIVIL SUITS.

COLLECTOR CALLS MALEGAON MUNICIPALITY INCOMPETENT.

(Associated Press.)

NASIK, January 22.

The hearing of the three Malegaon civil suits against the Government was resumed on Saturday the 20th instant before Mr. Advani, the District Judge. The Government Pleader tendered Mr. Smyth, Collector of Nasik, who is Defendant No. 2 in the suits, for cross-examination. He was cross-examined by Mr. Thakore and Mr. R. G. Pradhan. He stated that the underlying principle on which the whole scheme of recovering the cost of the punitive police and the amount of compensation was based, was that the Momin weavers should be made to pay. It was, however, found from experience that it was extremely difficult to get at the Momins and hence it was decided to collect the amounts through the shop-keepers as their agents. He did not stop collecting the amounts or arresting some of them for non-payment simply because they had made an application to the District Court for an interim order, and subsequently appealed to the High Court against the order of the District Judge rejecting their application. Neither the Government nor he asked the Malegaon Municipality to collect the amounts, in the first instance because he held the view that the Municipality was a peculiarly incompetent body, and would not be able to collect the amounts even from the shop-keepers. The inability of the Municipality to recover the amounts from the Momin weavers, as proposed in the first notification, proved the default committed by it and hence he thought it unnecessary to ask the Municipality to recover the amount from the shop-keepers. The cross-examination of the Collector lasted throughout the day and the hearing was adjourned till Monday 22nd instant.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Winter Session of Council of State commenced to-day under the presidency of Sir Alexander Muddiman at Metcalfe House. The meeting lasted about an hour. The attendance of members was fair and the visitors' gallaries were well occupied. Five new members were sworn in namely Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Mr. H. S. Forrest, Mr. J. H. Crerar and Mr. M. S. D. Butler.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in opening the proceedings referred to the death of Mr. Maung Po Bye who was a representative in this Council from Burma and asked permission of the House to communicate to the widow and children of the deceased its sympathies in their sad loss.

The Council concurred in the suggestion. Sir Alexander then congratulated the Hon. Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary and the Hon. Sir Henry Moncrieff, the Secretary to the Legislative Department on the well-merited honours recently conferred on them.

Mr. Cook briefly acknowledged the words of congratulation.

More than fifty questions were then put and answered, H. E. Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief, having had to answer the majority of them.

"The strain for the Commander-in-Chief in having himself to answer so many of the questions is so great that I would ask the leader of the House to consider whether there may be any other way of doing it" said the president.

Sir Muhammad Shafi readily nodded approval and was then seen engaged in conversation with the Commander-in-Chief.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

"THE NATION'S" VIEW.

"The Nation and Athenaeum" writes:—

In his Presidential address at the Indian National Congress, Mr. C. R. Das struck, as was expected, a new note. He appeals for non-violent non-co-operation in certain spheres, combined with a cooperative effort to get control of the provincial councils at the next election. As regards the first part of the programme, emphasis was clearly meant to be laid on the non-violence part of the formula. The advocacy of continued non-co-operation generally seems due more to a desire to conciliate the original advocates of that policy than to the speaker's belief in the success of the movement, which, in point of fact, has largely broken down. The proposal to capture the councils constitutionally will be fought by the extremits. If, on the other hand, it is adopted and proves successful, a deadlock in government may ensue, for it is an integral part of Mr Das's scheme that if the Home Rule members cannot get the legislation they want they shall block legislation. But there is no cause for alarm. The transformation of agitators into council members is the shortest way out of India's troubles.

INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS PROBATIONERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

A press communique says:—The following candidates who obtained the first four places in order of merit in the competitive examination held in December 1922 have been selected for appointment as probationers to the general list of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service:—(1) Mr. Vishweshwar Dayal Dantyagi, Assistant Master, Government Intermediate College, Moradabad, (2) Mr. Birendranath Sen Gupta, Assistant, Office of the Director of Industries, Bengal, (3) Mr. I. Achutha Panikar, Presidency College, Madras, (4) Mr. T. Sivaramuseta Pillay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

IN TURKEY TO-DAY

ASSEMBLY AT WORK

THE NEGATION OF BOLSHEVISM.

"Seated in the large ante-room of the Grand National Assembly, I have questioned several Deputies as to whether the Nationalist Government will or will not make Constantinople its capital," writes the special correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Angora. Every one of them has assured me that they will not; not one of them wishes to use Constantinople as more than a temporary resting place. The reasons for their decision are that they wish to have an Asiatic Capital, that they wish to govern their own country far from the possibility of Dreadnought interference, and finally, a very great sentimentality attaches them to Angora. Angora, the cradle of their movement—no other place in the world could mean to them what Angora means. Angora with its primitive Asiatic charm and all its lack of accommodation and Western comforts and amusements. After all is it not their very own?

Here in Angora everybody knows everyone; everyone is a brother working for a cause, and everyone has suffered in some way or another for the cause, either at Malta or in Egypt or from corrupt Imperial Ottoman Government, and could such intimacy exist outside Angora?

In this Grand National Assembly it is hard to tell, at least from their dress, which are domestics and which are Deputies. And, after all, it really matters little—there is only a share of social difference, and in no country in the world are the principles of democracy better put into practice than here. In our Western countries, preach democracy as we will, this Turkish brotherhood could never exist. Our ignorant, illiterate peasant class, put on the footing of equality which this same class here enjoys would not remain the submissive, respectful men they are here.

The Turk bows always before a superior intelligence and military courage. He contents himself with so little, and, either from lack of courage or great fineness of feeling, he never seems to complain. Herein lies his very great strength and his very great weakness. I see this supersentiveness all the time ever in these "new" and "soi-distant" "arrogant" Turks. They intend to complain: they assure they will; they rarely do. They are magnificennt when they are properly led. One cannot quite, however, see them yet in a Republic, as we understand the word, and no nation on the earth is less qualified to be Bolshevik. In fact, no people of Islam will be able to find any common chord between their religion and the principles of Lenin and Trotsky.

"RED INFLUENCE."

One has heard so much of the "Red influence" behind all the Nationalist demands that it is fortunate to come here and see for myself that this accusation is entirely false Soviet Russia is for the Turks a friend in need—a friend who has been useful in the past and may have to be useful in the future—"nothing more." It is true, the Bolshevist Embassy here over-powers one with its magnificence. In a country where personages like Fethy Bey and Raouf Bey have offices little more than glorified bathing cabins, the Bolshevist Embassy has taken for itself the biggest building in the place. It has a staff of seventy people, and is the only office which has typists. The staff has many horses, cars, and other Western luxury, and the Government allows them to pay bills with gold Russian roubles. They are also allowed to spread abroad "Red" literature, for it is certain that no one reads it and all the while the poor population in Russia is almost starved to death. Some time ago a few, very few, Turks were sent to Angora by the Russians to preach Bolshvism. These men however, were promptly shot by the Nationalist Government "pour encourager les autres," and that was the end of Bolshevist propaganda as far as the Turks were concerned.

When I arrived at the Grand National Assembly the band was playing outside the building. What a curious idea! Bands and Parliaments seem so very far apart that I asked whether this was a national holiday or a day of thanksgiving for the safe arrival of the ex-Kaliph in Malta. The Deputy on whom I tried this wit was fortunately much amused, for such jokes are dangerous. However, he explained to me that as the Imperial Band had fled from Constantinople with the Nationalist it had to be utilised, and therefore played for a short while every afternoon.

They very graciously then proposed that I should choose what I wished them to play and when I asked for something Turkish they played a selection from the opera of one of the Deputies, who was afterwards introduced to me.

HOW THE ASSEMBLY LOOKS.

The Grand National Assembly looks from the outside what it was originally intended to be—a Country Club-house. The gardens in front of it are being carefully laid out, and every day side buildings have bits added to them, but in this bitterly cold winter climate construction is very slow. Over the building floats the Nationalist flag, and every Turk is proud, and rightly so to show you his Grand National Assembly. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Assembly, who knows the history of the French Revolution by heart, compares their "very elegant" beginning with the poor little Assembly where Michelet worked. Michelet had one table and two chairs, if one remembers rightly; the Grand National Assembly has a large ante-room where I come daily to talk to anyone who interests me. There is also the President Mustapha Kemal Pasha's bureau just opposite the ante-room, the Vice-President's bureau, and the Assembly Hall itself.

This half has a strangers' Gallery—and a Press Gallery opposite with the same number of seats. The Hall, like the French Chamber of Deputies has a platform on which before a desk sits the Vice President. As in the French Chamber he frequently rings the bell which is intended to call the Deputies to order. My interpreter told me that when a Deputy wished to be allowed to speak he tapped on his desk with his pencil. Although I listened carefully, however, I heard no tapping. Again, like Frenchmen, they seem not only to speak when they want, but to interrupt as often.

When giving "the Pasha," as Mustapha Kemal Pasha is affectionately called here, my impression of the Assembly, I mentioned this noisiness, and Fethy Bey explained to him with what dignity our Parliament was conducted. It both interested and surprised him. Fethy Bey is a keen observer who speeks little and acts quickly. In spite of his most discourteous reception, he studied us carefully in London. He tells me our civilisation appeals to him immensely, and he would like to come back "incognito" study us, and take back his impression of us to his own people. Most sincerely do we hope he will come, for his visit will do much good. Besides, it seems this is the best way for us now to come to a good understanding with the Nationalist Government. For too long they have suffered from European interference and propaganda. To win their freedom they have had to pay too high a price to run any risks of losing it again and their Nationalism is too "touchy" at the present moment for even a specialist or technician to go and help uninvited by them.

FLUENT SPEAKERS.

Before the Speaker's table a tribune has been arranged. The speakers seem to speak with fluency and without notes. Most of them are animated and use gestures, whilst the speeches of others, perhaps because of the foreign language, sounded like prayers in a Jewish synagogue.

Each Deputy and Minister has a schoolboy's desk of his own—they do not sit in any place according to rank. Ministerial or otherwise, and when the President comes in to hear a debate, he occupies one of these little desks amongst the Deputies, whereever one is vacant.

Quite one-third of the Deputies are away fortunately, one may add, for the Hall of the Assembly, which is full to overflowing with 200 could not contain the whole 340. As the Assembly never closes there are naturally always Deputies taking the three months' holiday to which they are entitled at other times they take the permission of the President.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KHANDESH.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Minister in charge of Cooperation visited the Dhulia Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, on Saturday. The Manager of the Bank submitted a brief report of the work done by the Branch since its opening, two months ago. The branch was started with the object of financing promptly and adequately agricultural societies in West Khandesh, and to ensure closer touch with them by frequent supervision, direct as well as indirect. Recoveries during the last two months were very satisfactory, and some rural societies had placed their surplus funds in the branch as short term deposits. The arrangements for undertaking the purchase of agricultural requirements such as cotton seed, implements and for the sale of Kappas, as also the experiments made in these directions this year were mentioned. One of the members of the Advisory Committee associated with the branch, expressed satisfaction at the facilities provided by the Branch, and suggested some necessary improvements in the existing system of rural finance. The Minister discussed with members of the societies a few points regarding cooperative finance and left the office of the Branch, after receiving 'Pansupari.'

KANIKA DEFAMATION CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The sensational set of Kanika Defamation cases against "The Utkal Dipika" and "The Samaj" and their correspondents Dr. Atal Behari Acharya and Sanbha Charan Behera brought by Mr. S. K. Mahapatra, Police Superintendent, Cuttack and a tenant of the Kanika Raj came to a sudden close last week by the prosecution withdrawing the cases against the accused on a formal expression of regret on the part of the Printer and publisher of "The Dipika" only. It is noteworthy also that the costs incurred by the prosecution were not pressed against the opponents. The case against Pundit Gopabundhu Das of the "Samaj" and others had not been taken up. It may be noted that Pundit Gopabundha Das and Dr. Atal Behari Acharya were non-co-operators and did not defend themselves. It will be recalled that the subject matter of the prosecution related to the publication of certain allegations of looting, assault and outrage on the modesty of women against the Police and the Kanika Raj officially in connection with the agrarian trouble in the estate in April last and the subject was repeatedly sought to be made a matter of enquiry by the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, the All-India Congress Working Committee and the Behar Legislative Council. A reference was also made to the subject in the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. There is a considerable section of public opinion in the Province which feels that all avenues of enquiry and information have been so far shut out, and the sensational dropping of the curtain in this episode of defamatory prosecution has come as a great surprise.

THE PROBLEM OF THE I.C.S.

When, in August, 1917, Mr. Montagu gave to India the momentous promise of the gradual achievement of self-gvernment, he was at the same time pronouncing death sentence on the Indian Civil Service in its existing form—on that great Service whose hands had upheld "the noblest fabric yet reared by the genius of a conquering people." That that promise, however, was just and necessary, and that the practical shape which it assumed in the Act of 1919 was a measure of wise and essential statesmanship, few informed, and thinking persons now deny. Indeed, the very Service whose status, prospects, and privileges the reform scheme shattered have, for the most part, admitted the justice and necessity of these reforms and have cooperated most loyally in their furtherance. Such an attitude is in accord with the high traditions of the Indian Civil Service; and it affords, perhaps, an additional reason why, in the confusion of a transitional period, the present interests and future position of that Service should be given special consideration. We therefore publish to-day the first of two articles dealing with this difficult question by Mr. Montagu himself. There is not—perhaps it is right that there should not be—much definite constructive suggestion in these papers. But Mr. Montagu has indicated where the main difficulties lie; and we are entirely in accord with his view that an immediate and exhaustive inquiry is called for, regardless of the controversy and, perhaps, even exacerbation of feeling that such an inquiry may evoke.

The problem is really twofold. There is, first, the question of the interests of the existing members of the Indian Civil Service still serving in India; and, secondly, there is the question of the future conditions of the Civil Service under the new 'regime.' The present active members of the Civil Service have unquestionably ground for soreness and complaint. Very many years ago it was decided that, in order to attract the best men to a life of arduous work and exile in a dangerous climate, and to ensure the efficient and incorrupt discharge of our responsibilities in India, it was necessary to fix generous scales of pay and pension. Despite the rise in prices, however, there has been very little improvement in these scales during the past fifty years; and an income which was handsome fifty years ago, and moderately comfortable fifteen years ago is nowadays a bare living wage. Robbed by the Reform scheme of the plums that dangled before him at the close of a successful career, deprived of the prospect of the distinction of high office, the Civilian to-day especially the married Civilian in a large station, is harassed by the daily difficulty of making both ends meet. It is no remedy to offer him the alternative of retirement on a proportionate pension, which means the disappearance into penurious obscurity of a probably first-class man who has given his best years to the highly technical work of Indian administration, with little or no hope of fresh employment elsewhere. The whole question calls for early and sympathetic inquiry, for it smells suspiciously of something akin to bad faith. It would be well, too, if some authoritative guarantee were given, beyond the somewhat vague assurance of an ex-Secretary of State, that, come what may, the pensions and annuities of the Civil Service are secure beyond question. For, rightly or wrongly, this matter has caused, and is still causing, some uneasiness. So lately as last Thursday, in the course of a speech at the European Association dinner at Calcutta, Lord Reading himself dealt with the subject, and expressed the hope that means might be found of securing adequate protection to the Indian civilian, so that this apprehension might disappear, and that he might feel comfortable and safe for the future.

As regards the future of the Civil Service, there can be no question that for many years to come India will require the assistance of the best British officers with the tradition of administration in their blood. There are indications in recent speeches at the Indian National Congress and elsewhere that there is a strong desire on the part of the extremists to get rid of the British element in the Civil Service forhwith, to eject them bag and baggage from the country. But admittedly the conduct of the foreign relations of India and the political dealings with the Princes and Chiefs of the Indian States are to remain in British hands; and, apart from this, for the maintenance of law and order, in a country where the gulf between Hindu and Moslem still yawns wide, British guidance is still essential. There are other departments, too, such as finance, education, legislation, where skilled British cooperation will be required for a long time, unless we are complacently to fold our hands and watch the catastrophic down-grading of every branch of the Administration. It is inevitable, of course, that there must for a time be some loss of efficiency under the new 'regime,' and this must be faced in order that the Indian peoples may learn the art of administration, which comes only from practice and responsibility. At the same time neither our interests nor our obligations warrant our acquiescing in any such a complete collapse of good government as would inevitably follow the wholesale elimination of the British element. Hitherto the question has been what minimum percentage of Indians out of right to be admitted to the Civil Service as a measure of equity? In future the question will be what minimum percentage of Britons must perforce be associated in the administration to secure a reasonable modicum of efficiency? In the spech already referred to the Viceroy himself emphatically denies that the Government of India were ever opposed to the further recruitment of young men from England. That being so, what is needed at once is that a strong Committee—possibly a mixed Committee of Britons and Indians—should be appointed to inquire into the whole question., and to report, among other things, what number and class of appointments should, for a fixed period, be definitely assigned to British officers, as essential to the good government of India; what Service or Services, whether Imperial or Provincial, should be constituted for this purpose; and what pay, pension, and guarantees should be offered. When these fundamental questions are settled we believe that the lure of India will once more attract capable and adventurous young men; we believe that the work still to be done in India though different in kind, will be no less noble, no less beneficent, and no less enthralling than the old romantic rule from the saddle. The work will be more delicate, more difficult, perhaps more dangerous; it will require tact, sympathy, and a political sense; and for these reasons it will, perhaps, appeal the more strongly to the rising generation.—The "Times."

RETRENCHMENT ON B.N. RAILWAY

INDIAN SECTION HARD HIT.

The General Secretary, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Indian Labour Union, wires from Kharagpur under date January 23rd.

Owing to the recent introduction of short time and drastic reduction in the ranks of the daily rated staff in the Bengal Nagpur Railway workshops, feeling among the workers has been running very high. The authorities have stated that these orders have been necessitated by the peremptory orders emanating from the Government of India for definite reduction in expenditure. This explanation has failed to carry conviction as the measures do not affect the better paid workshop staff—European, (Anglo-Indians and Indians. The Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union has been doing its best to restrain the more violent section of the workers who have been openly advocating direct action.

The situation was anxiously deliberated upon at an emergent meeting of the Central Council of the Union held on the 21st instant at which representatives from various branches on the Bengal Nagpur Railway were present. It was decided that a fully representative deputation should wait on the Agent to discuss the matter with him and later to approach the Government, if necessary, before the question of direct action could be considered and resolutions were adopted. Accordingly the course of action decided upon by the Central Council of the Union was explained to the workers at a mass meeting held in the evening, which was attended by fifteen thousand men. At this meeting it was openly suggested by some of the workers that they should go in for a strike forthwith, but thanks to the influence of the members of the Central Council, the matter did not go beyond talk. It is expected that the Agent will give satisfaction to the reasonable demands of the workers who have declared themselves in favour of retrenchment, but who resent the steps taken at Kharagpur purely on the ground that they do not lead to real retrenchment and directed immediately against the Indian section of workers only. The men are very restive and unless sympathetic consideration is given to their grievances a serious situation might arise.

KARACHI NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

The political atmosphere of Sind is rather dull and though the great bulk of the population solidly stands for no-change party, the resolutions passed at the Gaya Congress have not been received with any great enthusiasm. Lask of pushing lead is to account for it. The Congress and Khilafat workers here do not view with any positive anxiety the division in the Congress camp, for they hope that a compromise would soon be reached and in this connection they are watching with keen interest the movements of Moulana Abulkalam Azad who is already exerting himself in bringing about that unity. Meanwhile, the workers are busy at explaining the Congress mandates and the new programme before the country. Though the response at present is not very edifying, the next month promises a fair weather when most of the influential workers who were incarcerated in February 1922 are expected to be released. On their return to the political field, Sind may well be trusted with not lagging behind her sister provinces in furnishing her quota of men and money.

The people of Sind, thanks to the "Bombay Chronicle" keep themselves informed about Lausanne affairs. They are fully sensible of the fact that the Turks have adopted the most conciliatory attitude and both Hindoos and Mussalmans are determined to stand by their Asiatic brothers in the event of a war breaking out between the Turks and the Allies. In this connection, the resolutions passed at the district Khilafat Conference at Jacobabad may be read with interest. Jacobabad is the most backward district in our province, for it is chiefly inhabited by big landlords and a successful Conference there attended by over 5000 people recording its determination to stand by the Turks augars well.

Though the movement is slack, the Governmental repression continues unabated. The district Magistrate of Hyderabad has especially distinguished himself in the "maintainance of Law and Order." Mian Mahomed Bukhsh, an enthusiastic worker of the Hyderabad district was sentenced to 12 months rigorous imprisonment under section 108 I.P.C. for having diostributed certain leaflets issued by the Jamiatul-Ulema Hind. It is noteworthy that neither the leaflets have been forfeited by central or provincial Government nor have the signatories to that appeal been punished for issuing that appeal. Prof. Jhamatmal Lakhasing, the ex-Editor of the "Hindoo" ex-Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the A.I.C.C. has also been arrested at Hyderabad on the strength of a warrant issued by the same Magistrate and is awaiting his trial under Section 108 I.P.C.

The 10th Gandhi-day yesterday, was duly observed at Karachi. Sadhu T. L. Waswani appeared in the "New Times" yesterday with a message of hope. In that message he complains of lack of solidarity. He is against any pro-Council agitation and recommends some mass-action for which an organizationn is needed. He thinks that the great-souled Gandhi calls us from the prison walls to give up counsels of separation to build together for freedom, to turn over thought away from Government and its instruments to real, solid work for the poor—to make suffering our daily bread. He advices us not to be depressed, for the dark precedes the dawn.

Anæmia and Debility
Simply Explained.
REMEDIED BY IRON JELLOIDS

You cannot live five minutes without oxygen. Your system cannot extract a healthy quantity of oxygen from the air you breathe if your blood is deficient in iron, because iron is the oxygen-absorbing ingredient in the blood. A shortage of iron (Anæmia) causes the whole system to languish, and produces a host of familiar and distressing symptoms such as:—general debility, nervousness, despondency, headache, palpitation, shortness of breath, poor appetite, indigestion, etc. All these troubles quickly disappear when Iron Jelloids are taken, because from the very first dose Iron Jelloids steadily enrich the blood with iron until it contains a full supply of this health-giving ingredient. Be sure to give this wonderful blood-tonic a trial

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Iron Jelloids
(Machine Made)
No 1
DOSE—One Jelloid three times a day with food, or immediately after.
The Iron Jelloid Co. Ltd.
189 Central Street LONDON, E.C.1

Iron Jelloids

For Adults . . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Tonic for Men . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1
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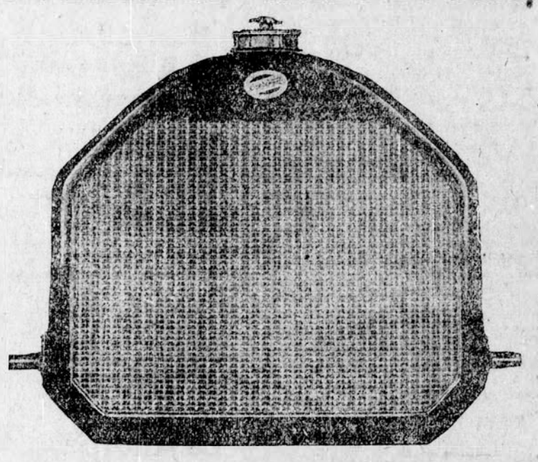

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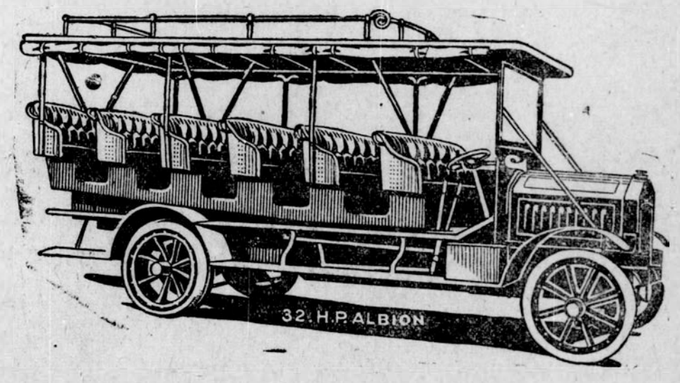

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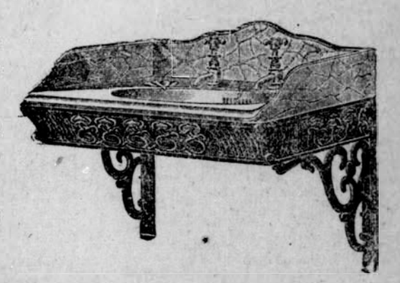

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